MARCHING AHEAD
1946
BUSINESS COMPLETED Rs. 56,15,750
LIFE PREMIUMS OVER Rs 9,00,000
FIRE MARINE PREMIUMS OVER Rs. 4,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL Rs. 10,95,730
BRANCHES & Agency Offices at
AHMEDABAD BARODA SURAT, POONA BELGAUM BANGALORE, MADRAS COLOMBO, KARACHI, LAHORE, LUCKNOW, CALCUTTA, NAGPUR AND SECUNDERABAD
LIFE ● MARINE ● FIRE
The UNION LIFE Assurance Co., Ltd.
FORT BOMBAY.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXVI NO. 17 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1948 Price: 2 Annas

Surajmal's
for QUALITY DIAMONDS
359, KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY. Tel. 22236

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INDONESIAN 'DEAL' FOR KASHMIR

Three-Man Commission For Mediation

SECURITY COUNCIL ADOPTS BELGIAN RESOLUTION

First Step In Indo-Pakistan Settlement, Says Br. Delegate

LAKE SUCCESS, Jan. 20, (Reuter): The United Nations Security Council today agreed to set up a Three-Member Commission to mediate in the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.

Russia and the Ukraine abstained from voting on the resolution, which was sponsored by Belgium. The other nine members of the Council voted in favour of it.

THREE-MEMBER COMMISSION

The Security Council Commission, which will arbitrate the Kashmir issue, will consist of three members, one chosen by each Dominion and the third chosen by the first two designated.

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION

The following is the full text of the resolution:

The Security Council, considering that it may investigate any dispute or any situation which might, by its continuance endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and that, in the existing state of affairs between India and Pakistan, such an investigation is a matter of urgency, adopts the following resolution:

(A) A Commission of the Security Council is hereby established, composed of representatives of three members of the United Nations, one to be selected by India, one to be selected by Pakistan, and the third to be designated by the two so selected.

"Each representative of the Commission shall be entitled to select his alternatives and assistants.

"(B) The Commission shall proceed to the spot as quickly as possible. It shall act under authority of the Security Council, and in accordance with directions it may receive from it. It shall keep the Security Council currently informed of its activities, and of the development of the situation.

DUEL FUNCTION

It shall report to the Security Council regularly, submitting its conclusions and proposals.

"(C) The Commission is invested with a duel function, firstly, to investigate the facts pursuant to Article 34 of the Charter, secondly, to exercise, without interrupting the work of the Security Council, any mediatory influence likely to smooth away the difficulties, to carry out directions given to it by the Security Council, and to report how far advice and directions, if any, of the Security Council, have been carried out.

"(D) The Commission shall perform the functions described in Clause C firstly in regard to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir State set out in a letter of the representative of India, addressed to the President of the Security Council, dated January 1, 1948, and in a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, addressed to the Secretary-General, dated January 15, 1948, and secondly, in regard to other situations set out in a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, addressed to the Secretary-General, dated January 15, 1948, when the Security Council so directs.

"(E) The Commission shall take its decision by a majority vote. It shall determine its own procedure it may allocate among its members, alternate members their assistants and its personnel, such duties as may have to be fulfilled for the realisation of its mission and the reaching of its conclusions.

"(F) The Commission, its members alternate members, their assistance and its personnel, shall be entitled to journey separately or together wherever necessities of their tasks may require, and in particular within those territories which are the theatre of events of which the Security Council is seized.

"(G) The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall furnish the Commission with such personnel and assistance as it may consider necessary."

Immediately after hearing the resolution the Council was brought headon against the obstacle which caused partial deadlock in the Round Table Conference. The resolution was headed "on Jammu and Kashmir question." to which Sir M. Zafrullah Khan

(Continued on page 7)

FIGHTING THE INVADER IN KASHMIR

Sepoys of the Indian Army are seen crossing a difficult terrain, assisted by local inhabitants who help in conveying the kit.

Gandhiji Ignores Bomb-burst At Prayer Meeting

Handgrenade Recovered From Arrested Man's Pocket

NEW DELHI, January 20, (A.P.I.): A crude bomb exploded with a loud report about 15 yards away from Mahatma Gandhi, while he was addressing the Prayer meeting this evening No one was injured and Mahatma Gandhi continued his speech unperturbed.

One man was arrested by a police picket on duty at Birla House, and a crude bomb, it is believed, was found in his possession.

EXPLOSIVE FROM JEEP

A maid servant who was near the scene and who claims to have seen the incident, told an A.P.I. reporter that she saw four men driving in a jeep which was parked a few yards from where the bomb exploded. One of the men alighted from the jeep and hurriedly threw the explosive from behind the closure where Mahatma Gandhi was sitting. When the explosion occurred a servant, who was also nearby, challenged the person who is alleged to have thrown the missile. In the meantime, the three men who were still in the jeep drove away.

According to another eye-witness the culprit (or culprits?) did not come in a jeep but in a small green-coloured car. The bomb fell some 30 or 40 yards away from Mahatma Gandhi and caused some damage to a wall.

HANDGRENADE RECOVERED

The alleged bomb-thrower was immediately aprehended by a policeman, an R.I.A.F. man and a press photographer, Babu Ram Gupta. He loudly protested against being seized. the man was searched and a hand grenade was recovered from his pocket. He was then taken to a room in Birla House and intimation was sent to the nearest police-station.

The arrested man is believed to be a Hindu refugee from the Montgomery District in West Punjab. On being interrogated he is believed to have confessed to having thrown the bomb, because, he said, he did not like the peace campaign of Mahatma Gandhi. Since leaving West Punjab he managed to reach Bombay and came to Delhi only a week ago. He had been staying in a Mosque in Paharganj near New Delhi and recently he had been told to quit the place. He was enraged at this and came to the prayer meeting today for the first time.

The arrested man is a fair-complexioned and medium built and is said to be an ex-service man. He wore European dress without a neck-tie.

The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had been working in his office till late in the evening on hearing the incident immediately rushed to Birla House. Before entering Mahatma Gandhi's room he spoke to the Police Superintendent, the Hand-

(Continued on Page 7)

N.G.O.'s Salaries

New scales of salaries for Non-Gazetted officers in Bombay—**See Page 4.**

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN MARSHALL AID

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, (Reuter) Britain should get 1760.2 million dollars from the United States in the first 15 months of the Marshall plan, the State Department announced today in a preliminary and tentative estimate.

The State Department estimate stressed that this was not a proposed allocation, but merely the "best guess" on Britain would need out of 6,800,000,000 dollars which the United States proposed to contribute in that period.

Howeve r according to present figures (which include each country's dependencies) Britain is due to get 500,000,000 dollars more than any other country.

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuter): A Czechoslovakian transport plane will make a test flight to India in the first half of February.

It is expected to touch Basra, Karachi, and Bombay, according to Prague Radio.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Previous Closing	.....	35.35
Today's Opening	.....	35.31
Difference	.....	—4
Today's Closing	.....	35.31
Difference	.....	—4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, Jan 20.

Opening prices:
Anaconda Copper Mining $33-1/4.
General Motors $55.
United States Steel Common $74-1/2.
Preference unquoted.

LAST QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

		Rs
Cotton Jarila Jan.	.....	
Cotton Jarila March	....	505 0
Silver Bullion	.....	164 14
Gold Forward	.....	105 9
Sovereign	.....	68 0

DECISIVE BATTLE FOR MANCHURIA

Evacuation From Mukden To Reduce Demands On City

NANKING, Jan. 20 (Reuter)—The first batch of 73 women and children dependents of National Resources Commission employees in Mukden, old capital of Manchuria, were evacuated yesterday, a Commission spokesman announced today.

The start of a major battle to decide the fate of Manchuria was reported by Government military quarters on Sunday.

The Commission spokesman said today that the evacuation would continue till all the dependents of the Commission's personnel at Manchurian posts had been taken to Peiping.

The spokesman, who added that none of the Commission's employees themselves was included, said the evacuation was being carried out on the order of the Mukden authorities to reduce demands on the city.

A spokesman of the Ministry of National Defence said today that the Government would never abandon Manchuria.

AVERT CRISIS

Meanwhile the Resident Committee in Nanking of the Peoples Political Council strongly attacked "corrupt practices" in the Government's military organisation after a study of the national budget for the first six months of the current fiscal year.

Unless certain basic reforms were effected, present conditions would eventually lead to "total political and economic collapse", the report said.

The Committee also urged currency and administrative reforms as essential to averting a financial crisis.

STOP PRESS

DR. ROY MEETS RAJAJI

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): Dr. B. C. Roy met the Governor of West Bengal Mr. C. Raja Gopalachari tonight in connection with the formation of a new ministry in the province. It is understood Dr. Roy will again meet the Governor in a day or two

GENERAL STRIKE IN COIMBATORE MILLS

MADRAS, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): A general strike in the 21 Textile Mills in Coimbatore where about 38,000 workers are employed is imminent, according to unofficial sources here.

GREEK GUERILLAS SUFFER HUGE LOSSES

ATHENS, Jan 20, (U.P.A.): Press dispatches from the field reported today that Greek guerillas had suffered about 500 casualties in the Platanos area of southern Greece. The guerillas, who attacked Platanos reportedly fell back.

KATHIAWAR'S LEAD IN RANJI TROPHY MATCH

DHROL, Jan 20 (A.P.I.): Kathiawar secured a first innings lead of 67 runs over Baroda when their innings came to a close at 244 shortly after resumption today, the third day of the Ranji trophy cricket match.

Sardar Urges Labour To Observe 3-Year Truce

"Govt. Will Not Tolerate Effort At Paralysing Work"

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

An earnest appeal to labour to realise their responsibilities towards themselves and to their coutrymen and to produce more and ever more, thus contributing to the strength, prosperity and greatness of their country was made by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, addressing a crowded meeting at Ramgar Maidan in Parel this evening.

Sardar Patel's reference to the Bombay Port Trust workers, in the course of his speech, was a signal for an outbreak of disturbance among a section of the meeting which lasted nearly quarter of an hour.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and was attended by among others, Mr. B. G. Kher, and his colleagues including Messrs. Morarji Desai, L. M. Patil, Gulzarilal Nanda, M. P. Patil, G. Vartak, V. L. Mehta, G. D. Tapase and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

Welcoming the Sardar, Mr. Patil recalled how he had been associated with and had championed the cause of labour for the past three decades.

BOMBAY'S LEAD IN NATION'S STRUGGLE

Bombay, said Sardar Patel, had been in the forefront in the fight for the country's freedom. Freedom from alien domination had been achieved. It now remained for them to work towards raising the country's economic level by exploiting her mineral resources and her water power, and developing her industries, and increasing the industrial production and agricultural produce so that poverty, hunger and nakedness might be banisher for good and the country might become strong, great and prosperous.

To achieve this continued the Sardar, it was extremely essential to have peace and to concentrate on production. The industrial labourers now concentrated in a few cities, must remember that they had come from the poorer parts of the country and must realize their responsibilities to millions of their humbie countrymen living in cottages who needed food and cloth.

One day's so-called symbolic strike had continued the Sardar, aside from depriving them of their wages for the day, reduced the already falling production of the country.

Labourers must respect the 3-year truce unanimously agreed to by representatives of both labour and industry in the country.

DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE

Sardar Patel then referred to the shortage of foodgrains in the country, to alleviate which grain had to be imported from outside and imme-

(Continued on page 7)

Pakistan's Hardships

Finance Minister's Plea For Planned Economy

LAHORE, Jan. 20 (A.P.I.)—The Pakistan Finance Minister, Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, today made a stirring appeal to the people of Pakistan to tighten their belts and face all manner of hardships to help the State tide over the financial crisis. He asked the rich to cut down their expenses and invest their savings in industry. "Pakistan can only live", he said "through the real sacrifices of the people."

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, who was addressing a press conference in Lahore made a strong plea for planned economy in Pakistan. He said that planned and co-ordinated industrial and agricultural economy was essential for building up the defences and implementing the future

PAKISTAN DELEGATION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): The following members of the Pakistan Government Delegation to the Sterling Balances talks in New Delhi arrived at Willingdon airport today: Mr. Mumtaz Hasan, Dr. A. I. Qureshi, Mr. Mohammed Ismail, Dr. L. Nemenyi.

It is understood that Mr. Zahid Hussain, Pakistan High Commissioner in India, will lead the Delegation.

GOVERNORS TO CONFER AT DELHI ON FEB. 2

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): A conference of all Provincial Governors will be held here on February 2 and 3.

The Governors will meet the Governor-General Lord Mountbatten and later, the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Central Government.

While no set agenda has been drawn up, the occasion, it is understood, will provide opportunities for exchange of ideas on various matters.

24 YEAR OLD BANK
THE
Jwala Bank
LIMITED
Head Office:—THE MALL, AGRA

Slow and Steady established third in U. P. and C. P. after Allahabad Bank and Imperial Bank.

Twenty-eight branches in principal towns of India, successfully crossed several banking crisis without borrowing, had no branches and suffered no loss in Burma, Malaya, Rangoon, Singapore or in any of the towns of Pakistan due to far-sightedness, experience and large money of the founder and Chairman of the Bank.

Depositors liabilities about a Crore is always kept invested in Cash and assets convertible into immediate cash within thirty days to meet the entire demand of the depositors to the extent of sixteen annas in the rupee whenever needed, which can be ascertained from its balance sheets.

INDIAN OVERSEAS
AIRLINES LIMITED
FORT, BOMBAY.
DAILY SERVICE TO CALCUTTA VIA NAGPUR
Now Very Shortly Commencing
Bi-Weekly Service
TO
JUBBULPORE, ALLAHABAD
CAWNPORE & LUCKNOW
WATCH FOR COMMENCEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT
STAR LINE
AT YOUR SERVICE

INDIA MEET S. AUSTRALIAN COUNTY XI

Hazare Stays Not Out 140 In Team's 421 For Seven

MT. GAMBIER, Jan. 20, (Reuter): Back on the mainland after their visit to Tasmania, Indian cricketers today began a two-day match against a South Australian county eleven at the Oval here.

The county eleven was N. F. Brearley (Captain), G. Promnitz, D. Skipworth, J. K. Kevin F. Zanker, A. Boase, J. Hercott, G. Schultz, J. McGregor R. Roberts and F. Pedler J. Lake and E. Pepper officiated as umpires.

Hazare captained India and on winning the toss decided to bat. India's first national team to visit Mount Gambier, home of the former test left hander W. J. Whitty, pleased the crowd, who saw some free prelunch batting which produced 120 runs, for the loss of two wickets.

Ranvir Sinhji made attractive strokes in front and behind the wicket and was unfortunate to be run out when he was timing the ball well. He called for a short run when the deep point fumbled the ball but the return home broke the wicket.

Adhikari was neat and Rangnekar adventurous and forceful, while adding forty in 25 minutes for the third wicket without being separated before lunch. The pitch was firm and there was enough grass to give the bowlers a chance.

India passed the 300 mark before tea, Adhikari recording his first century of the tour with a chanceless display of strokes all round the wicket. He and Hazare gained complete control after Rangnekar had fallen a leg before wicket victim. They added 165 in less than two hours for the fourth wicket, taking only an hour for their first hundred. Adhikari was caught at the wicket in the last over before tea, when playing a legside stroke. His innings lasted three and quarter hours and included 15 fours. Hazare was not out 74 at that time.

Hazare completed his century, including 17 fours, in 130 minutes. His innings was full of polished square cuts drives balances and on-side placements.

Sohoni and Rai Singh were both beaten by the turn when playing forward to McGregor the only slow spinner in the county side. Kishenchand and Nayudu both batted confidently.

The feature of the day was the practice gained by the Indians in view of the Fourth Test.

Hazare has so far batted three hours twenty minutes and hit 23 fours. He is likely to declare at the total of 421 for seven.

INDIA (First Innings)

Mankad b Boase	11
Ranvir Sinhji run out	43
Adhikari c Pedler b McGregor	117
Ragnekar lbw Schultz	27
Hazare not out	140
Rai Singh b McGregor	0
Sohoni b McGregor	19
Kishenchand lbw Roberts	10
Nayudu not out	17
Extras	37
Total (for seven wickets)	421

FALL OF WICKETS: One for 25, two for 80, three for 137, four for 302, five for 371, six for 371 and seven for 393.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:
Roberts 22/3/74/1
Baose 16/4/69/1
Zanker 15/2/84/0
Schultz 14/0/99/1
McGregor 15/1/46/3
Herriot 3/0/12/0

The Sportsman's Sportsfolio

Rain Spoils Provincial Olympic Games

By J. C. MAITRA

It seems that the Clerk of the weather having a holiday in Australia rushed up to the Cooperage on Sunday to spoil the Bombay Provincial Olympic Games. Otherwise we cannot account for the sudden change in the atmosphereic conditions. Whatever the Meteorological Department may say in explanation of the unusual appearance of Jupiter Pluvius at this time of the year., we must attribute it to his unsporting nature. Were it not for the continuous drizzle throughout the afternoon which handicapped the athletes all round, we might have seen a few more records broken. Nevertheless it was pleasing to notice a fairly large crowd turning out at the Cooperage to give a hand to their favourites.

NOTHING TO SHOUT ABOUT

There was nothing in the meet to shout about. From what was observed on Saturday, it was clear that Bombay has not made much progress since the last Games. The coming All-India and World Meets have not made, any appreciable difference to our standard I concede freely however that if the ground conditions were ideal on Sunday the performances would have been somewhat better than they were.

Bombay's representatives to the National meet at Lucknow next month are likely to give improved shows. But where is the guarantee that the weather clerk will stay his hands when the world Olympiad is held in London in July next? The chances are that worse conditions may prevail in England than we saw at the Cooperage. What are our athletes to do then?

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR TATAS

There was a keen contest between Tata Sports Club and Rangers Sports Club for the Men's Championship. Both these clubs have gathered a good number of first rate athletes to uphold their banners. While Tatas have engaged the services of all their men in their various departments. Rangers seem to have claimed the allegiance of anybody who offered it even though temporarily.

The Championship went to the former very narrowly, thanks mainly to the efforts of Baldeo Singh, M. Kaunds, J. D'Silva, Joverniono D'Souza and Ben Proudfoot. Rangers have enlisted in their ranks such well-known stars as Leslie Woodcock, Jim Vickers, B. Fernandez and H. Norris, who did very well for them.

The women's championship went to Sophia College who defeated St. Xavier's College also by a small margin. The unexpected eclipse of Banoo Gazdar the All-India Champion by Pat Mendonca in the two metres run was chiefly responsible for St. Xavier's downfall.

BOMBAY-MAHARASHTRA HOCKEY MATCHES

POONA, Jan. 20. (A.P.I.): The Maharashtra Hockey Association has decided to arrange two exhibition matches between Bombay and Maharashtra sides, one at Poona and the other in Bombay, for the benefit of Kisan Niml the Maharashtra Hockey star, who, owing to an injury to his hand, may not be able to play hockey again.

The dates of the matches will be announced later.

MALAYAN BADMINTON STARS IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, Jan. 20. (Reuter): S. A. Durai, Malayan Badminton Star, arrived here yesterday from Madras. The other two Malawan players A.S. Samuel and Chan Kong Long—are expected to be here this evening by air from Madras. The three Malayans who will be the guests of the Badminton Association of Ceylon will play six matches in Ceylon before returning to Madras on 27th January.

The first match begins tomorrow.

MYSORE BEATS MADRAS

BANGALORE, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): Mysore won the Inter-Association junior cricket tournament beating Madras by six wickets.

Britain To Compete In Olympic Hockey

LONDON, Jan. 20, (Reuter): A unified British hockey team, jointly representing England Scotland and Wales will for the first time, compete for the world hockey title in the forthcoming Olympics.

Britain's prospects to challenge India present holders of the world hockey title, are regarded bright as the services of players of the calibre like Norman Barnett, C. E. Wyatt, J. Dodd, J. Aitkend Walford, V. Clarke and D. Thomas. Kennedy and D Brodie will be available.

The Olympic Championship is determined on the pool system, with teams graded in such a way that the outstanding ones do not clash until the final stage.

The countries, in addition to India and Great Britain who have signed their intention of competing are: Argentine, Austria Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt France Hungary Italy Palestine, Switzerland, United States of America and Eire.

INDIANS BEAT KENYA EUROPEANS

NAIROBI, Jan. 20, (Reuter): The All-India Touring Hockey Team defeated the Hockey Association of Kenya (Europeans) by ten goals to zero yesterday.

QUEENSLAND BEAT S. AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE, Jan. 20, (Reuter): In an exicting finish, Queensland beat South Australia by four wickets with nine minutes to spare in the Sheffied Shield match here today.

SCORES: South Australia 262 and 277; Queensland 231 and 209 for six.

PAKISTAN FOOTBALL ASSN.

KARACHI, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): The All-Pakistan Football Federation has been affiliated to the International Football Federation, and intimation to this effect has been received from London by the General Secretary of the Pakistan football Federation.

Training Facilities For Refugees

With a view to facilitating their settlement in life and to help meet the shortage of artisans who are urgently required for reconstruction work in East Punjab, the Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for imparting technical and vocational training to a selected number of adult male refugees from Western Pakistan. It will come into operation with immediate effect. The existing training centres for ex-servicemen in Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and East Punjab are going to be opened to the refugees and four new centres will be started in East Punjab in consultation with the East Punjab Governments.

To start with, the training will embrace 12 trades including smithy, carpentry, bricklaying, fitting, gas-welding, watch-repairing, mechanical draughtsmanship, manufacture of footwear, tailoring, etc.

During the period of training, the trainees will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 40 per month, in lieu of board, lodging, and stipend. In addition, trainees undergoing training in technical trades will receive quarterly a free supply of workshop clothing, or an allowance in lieu thereof. In addition, free medical treatment will be available at each centre.

Trainees who report at the centre will be paid a single third class railway fare from their place of residence to the centre for joining and on completion of training, from the centre to their place of residence.

Refugee candidates who wish to take up training under the scheme should apply at the nearest Employment Exchange or District Employment Office.

PARIS, Jan. 19 (Reuter): M. Robert Lacoste, French Minister of Industrial Production, today pressed a button to release the waters of the river Rhone into 2,000,000-ton genissiat dam, second largest in Europe. The Dnieprostroi Dam in Russia is the biggest.

Filling of the dam is expected to take 12 days.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

Sequel To Death Of Sir Narayan Mandlik

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sir Narayan Mandlik, a distinguished octogenarian citizen of Bombay, died at his residence early this morning.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned today as a mark of respect to his memory.

Sir Narayan was the son of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik, who was a distinguished citizen of Bombay in the last century. He was the chairman of the Municipal Corparation in the year 1879-80.

Following in the footsteps of his distinguished father Sir Narayan also put in a long record of civic service. He was a member of the Corporation for 21 years—from 1905 to 1925-26. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for five years from 1912 and its chairman in 1915-16. He was also a member of the Schools Committee for 16 years and its Chairman in 1920-21.

JAMNADAS' TRIBUTE

Moving a resolution placing on record the sense of deep regret of the Corporation at the death of one who had rendered such valuable services to the city, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta recalled the easy courtesy and dignified bearing of the "old and venerable citizen." He recalled how the late Sir Narayan had bequeathed to public use the great collection of books made by his father.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Dr. S. P. Mehta and Mr. R. A. Gole associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Mehta.

The House stood in silence for a minute as a tribute to the departed one and adjourned.

Adjurned meeting of the Municipal Corporation will be held today at 4-10 p.m. (S.T.)

Railway Board's Scale For Port Trust Workers

A Bombay Port Trust 'communique' issued on Tuesday, says:—

The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, at their meeting held today, sanctioned the Chairman's proposal that the scales recently prescribed by the Railway Board for the Railway workmen should be adopted for the Port Trust workmen, subject to such modifications as may be necessary to suit special Port Trust conditions.

As a result of the above decision, the scales for the Port Trust skilled workmen of the Engineering Department will, broadly speaking, be increased from Rs. 45-2-1/2-60-3-90 to Rs. 55-3-85-4-93 E.B. -4-125-5-130 and of the semi-skilled workmen from Rs. 35-50 to Rs. 35-1-50 E.B. -2-60, with effect from 1st January, 1947. The Administration will now take in hand the actual fixation of the scales for each post and bring the revised scales into operation as soon as possible.

The Trustees also decided that if in any cases the revised scales to be fixed in this revision happened to be lower than the present scales, the revised scales should be made applicable only to future entrants in service or on promotion.

MORE REFUGEES COMING

Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee's Appeal

The Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee are thankful to the public of Bombay for their generous response to the appeals for blankets and garments for North India refugees. The Committee has despatched over 17,000 blankets, 35,000 garments, 40,000 cotton garments and over 8,000 knitted garments.

The Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee had hoped to close their work by the end of this month. The huge stream of refugees pouring in from Sind has, however, necessitated a restart of the collection work. Over five lakhs of refugees are expected here. These poor people have suffered untold hardships and most of them are destitute. Bombay cannot neglect them.

Cotton garments, quilts, etc. are needed urgently and once again the Distress Relief Committee apeals to the public to give generously. Donations of cash will be appreciated, as arrangements can be made with Textile Controller's Office to issue permits for the purchase of cloth. Gifts of old garments will also be gratefully accepted.

Send all contributions to the Bombay Women's Distress Relief Committee, Civil Secretariat, Bombay or to any of these depots: (1) Junior Red Cross, Town Hall: (2) Bhagini Samaj, Khetwadi Main Road, (3) Congress Sevika Dal, Congress House, (4) Dadar Bhagini Samaj and Vile Parle Khadi Mandir.

PLIGHT OF SIKH REFUGEES IN SIND

"A meeting of the Sikh Refugees from Sind was held on Monday when the Sind Sikh Refugees' Association was formed. The following telegram was sent to Mahatma Gandhi and copies thereof were sent to H.H. The Maharaja of Patiala, Hon'ble the Home Minister, Hon'ble the Defence Minister and Hon'ble Jairamdas Doulatram, Hon'ble Neogy, Master Tarasingh, President Seisgunj Gurdwara and Acharya Kripalani at Delhi.

"About fifteen thousand Sikh stranded in pockets interior of Sind in imminent danger of life and honour. Pray evacuate immediately through Government agency by air using Jacobabad aerodrome also—Isarsingh Akali, Chairman Sind Sikh Refugees."

Availing of the presence of the Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh, the Defence Minister, in Bombay, a deputation waited upon him on Tuesday urging upon him the necessity of taking immediate steps for the evacuation of Sikhs from Sind, removal of all the Swarias (Copies) of Sri Guru Granth Sahib and also for maintaining the sanctity of the Sikh Gurdwaras. Sardar Baldev Singh heard the deputationists sympathetically, assuring them of his personal attention in the matter in collaboration with his colleagues and Sikh leaders in Delhi.

CITY JEWELLER'S SHOP BURGLED

Alleged Culprits Escape From Taxi While Carrying Loot

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A taxicab in which was carelessly littered nearly Rs. 50,000 worth of costly jewellery pulled up at the Palton Road Police Station in the early hours of this morning.

The taxi-driver who rushed to the Officer on duty could hardly speak as he was completely overwhelmed by the strange events he had witnessed within the brief space of a quarter of an hour and if he chose to pick it up there was an abandoned fortune in his car.

The bewildered chauffeur, dumbfounded as he was, caught the officer's hand and almost dragged him to the treasure-trove in the automobile.

His story briefly was that at about 4 a.m. three well dressed men came up to him while he was waiting for a fare outside the Ritz Hotel and stuffed the car with a heap of costly jewellery. They then boarded the taxi and asked him to drive on.

He followed their bidding, but as he was driving, the behavior of the passengers roused his suspicions.

TAXI SLOWED DOWN.

He, therefore, slowed the taxi and shouted to attract the attention of the people sleeping on the pavement.

Before there could be any response from anyone, the passengers it seems had got out of the taxi and absconded leaving their precious cargo where it lay.

The Police found from the trade marks on the articles that the jewellery belonged to Messrs. Jhaveri Bros. a firm of jewellers in Medows Street, Fort.

So they pursued their enquiries found the firm's shop broken open.

Four show cases containing the costliest jewellery had been burgled.

The thick glass casing of one had been smashed to smithereens and three other cases had been gripped open.

These four cases had been practically emptied.

"INFRINGEMENT ACTION SETTLED"

On the 7th January 1948 a report appeared in our journal under the above heading. The 2nd paragraph of the report contained the following statement:—

"The plaintiffs consented to the defendants using the wrappers with them as also the name "Daylight" on their soap provided that it was embossed or printed in a straight line."

Messrs. Lever Brothers (India) Ltd., the plaintiffs in the suit, have written to us claiming that Messrs. Agarwal and Sons, the defendants, are restrained permanently from using the wrappers under dispute and that the agreement, referred to in the 2nd paragraph of the earlier report quoted above relates to a new label of the defendants bearing no resemblance to the plaintiffs' Sunlight label and approved by the plaintiffs. To avoid misunderstanding by the public it may be stated that the said approved label has a red background with letters in white and the name printed in a straight line.

S. AFRICA TO REFUND DEATH DUTY LEVIED ON EX-SHAH'S ESTATE

CAPETOWN, Jan. 19, (Reuter): Mr. F. C. Sturbrock, the South African Finance Minister, announced today that it had been decided "after very careful consideration" to refund £40,252 levied in death duties against the estate of the late Shah Reza Pahlevi who died in South Africa in 1944.

The South African Treasury had assessed his assets at £125,000 but the present Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlevi claimed that they belonged to him and not to the late Shah.

The late Shah abdicated in September 1941 when Soviet and British forces entered his country, and went to live in South Africa.

Among his effects were eight Persian carpets valued at £16,800, ancient Persian gold coins and jewellery and two sub-machine guns.

New Soviet Drama On War

MOSCOW, (IPS): "Great Days". This is the title of a new play written by the famous Soviet dramatist, N. Wirta. Mr. Winston Churchill the British wartime Prime Minister, U.S. President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Stalin are the main characters in the play. The play was warmly applauded when it was staged in the Moscow Drama theatre recently.

BRIG. CLAYTON FLIES TO LONDON

To Report On Situation In Middle East

(From Our Correspondent.)

JERUSALEM, Dec. 20.—Informed circles here describe the flight to London of Brigadier I. N. Clayton, head of the British Middle East Office, on December 27, as intended to induce the British Foreign and Colonial offices to adopt a clearer policy as regards the Arab world in general, and the Palestine issue in particular.

Brigadier Clayton's departure comes after an intensive activity on his part in Arab League circles and several visits to Arab capitals, including Riadh in Saudi Arabia, and interviews with ministers and leading political and businessmen.

It is believed that his mission is twofold. He will report the results of his personal observations and the information gleaned, asserting that the Arab countries are seriously resolved to frustrate the implementation of the United Nations partition plan for Palestine. It is also believed that in the light of the report the British Government will finally decide the exact date of evacuation from the country as well as the attitude she will adopt in the event of Arab refusal to form a provisional government by then.

Other issues awaiting decision, it is stated, are whether British military forces would be evacuated totally or just transferred to the uninhabited area of Southern Palestine (the Negeb), and to whom the defence and police responsibilities should be handed in case no international police force was ready to take over from the British by May 15.

Future Of Arab Legion

The fate of the Arab Legion (the Trans-Jordan British-commanded army) and the area in which this army would be handed over to King Abdullah, it is stated, constitutes one of the main worries of the British Government. The latter would not prevent its immediate re-entry into Palestine, informed circles state, adding that the recent secret resolutions of the Arab League Council provide for the co-operation of King Abdullah's army with other Arab detachments in the form of a volunteer corps.

The same circles are of the opinion that it is such an eventuality which the British Government desires to obviate, and in its effort is creating obstacles in face of unified Arab opposition to Partition.

MALEGAON LEAGUERS' ASSURANCE TO MAHATMA

MALEGAON, Jan. 18.

The following telegram was sent to Mahatma Gandhi, on behalf of the Muslims of Malegaon, by the President, Malegaon City Muslim League:—

"We the Muslims of Malegaon inspite of overwhelming majority have always treated the Hindu minority as brothers, and never clashed. We assure you that not only we shall live in greater harmony with our Hindu brothers but also shall protect them, and set an example for all India. Your sacrifices for the Muslim Minority in India are the greatest obligations. Please break fast and oblige. We all pray for your safety and long life."

MOHAMMAD HASAN HAKEEM M. ISMAIL, President, City Muslim League, Malegaon.

SIMLA, Jan. 19 (API): The names of 22 non-Muslim members of the West Punjab Legislative Assembly who have become members of the East Punjab Legislative Assembly have been official announced in Simla this evening.

(Continued from Col. 7)

this sale will be devoted to ameliorating the distressed condition of families of martyrs and of the men who have survived the war of independence in which they fought under Netaji's "leadership in East Asia"—

ATBENGAL CLUB: Netaji's 51st Birthday Anniversary will be celebrated by Bengal Club, Srikrishna Niwas, Hospital Avenue, Parel on Friday the 23rd January at 7-30 p.m.

BURMA PREMIER TO PRESIDE OVER NETAJI DAY MEETING

RANGOON, Jan. 20, (Reuter): Thakin Nu, Burmese Prime Minister, will preside at a public meeting on Friday, January 23, the birthday of Subhas Chandra Bose, founder of the Indian National Army, which fought against the British during the war.

The day is observed by the Indian community throughout Burma.

Negro Girl Wins Fight Against Discrimination

Admitted To The Oklahoma University Law School

NORMAN (Oklahoma), Jan. 19 (Reuter) A 23-year-old Negro student, Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher, who took to the United States Supreme Court her fight for admittance to the law school of the University of Oklahoma, is to have her enrolment application accepted, the University authorities announced today.

The Court ordered Oklahoma to grant her equal and immediate education with white students.

Oklahoma's constitution provides for separate schools for white students and Negroes.

Dr. J. E. Fellows, Dean of admission to the University, said Mrs Fisher's application would be accepted and she would be requested to furnish transcripts from the two Negro colleges she attended previously.

"The application will be processed in the regular manner", he added. Mrs. Fisher is the only Negro ever to attempt to enrol in the University of Oklahoma since it was founded in 1892.

The Oklahoma State regents for higher education today established a school of law at Oklahoma City as part of the Langston Negro University.

The school was established following a United States Supreme Court ruling that Oklahoma must provide equal law school facilities for Negroes as well as for White persons.

The school must be in operation by next Monday to meet the needs of Mrs. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher.

A Committee of five members of the Board of Regents and the Dean of the University of Oklahoma School of Law will work out details for securing classroom facilities and for the use of the State law library for the school.

The Committee will obtain from the University of Oklahoma at Norman a schedule of study and recommendations for industrial, secretarial and other personnel, as well as equipment and office supplies.

B. P. C. C. Programme For Netaji Day

MAJOR-GENERAL BHONSALE'S APPEAL ON BEHALF OF I.N.A. VETERANS

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay P. C.C. has issued the following statement regarding the Netaji Day Celebrations in the City:

On 23rd next (Friday) Free India will be celebrating the 51st Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. For the last few years, the Netaji Day is being celebrated all over the country and even outside. This year, the Anniversary has assumed a far greater importance and significance than ever before, because this is the first celebration after we have achieved our Independence. What a thrilling joy it would have been to the millions of our countrymen if Netaji was in our midst to see the freedom for which he so valiantly fought and suffered!

The services rendered by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to the cause of our freedom were unique. The Indian National Army which he formed and led on the battle-field will ever remain a blazing monument of his burning patriotism and matchless leadership. On the occasion of this Anniversary we humbly pay our homage to this great patriot and pledge ourselves in all sincerity and solemnity to the service of the Nation in the making of which Netaji played such a dominant role.

On behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee the following programme has been arranged:

8 A.M. —Flag Salutation under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. and in all the Wards of the City.

6 P.M.—Public Meeting at Chaupatty which will be addressed by prominent leaders.

I earnestly appeal to the citizens of Bombay to join in the programmes and demonstrate their love and loyalty to their beloved Netaji.

Major-General Bhonsle's Appeal For Cooperation

BOMBAY, Jan. 19, (A.P.I.): Major General J. K. Bhonsle, Officer-in-Charge, I. N. A. Enquiry and Relief committee, issued an appeal to the people today to buy souvenirs of the birthday of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, to be sold by the I.N.A. Committee on January 23.

Major-General Bhonsle said: "The Birthday of our revered leader Netaji Subhas Bose, falls on the 23rd January and I have no doubt that the people of Bombay as well as in other parts of India, without distinction of caste or creed, will celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner.

"I am glad to learn that the B.P. C.C. is organising the celebrations on Netaji's birthday in the city. It is fitting and proper that the B.P.C.C. should take a leading part in those celebrations as Netaji himself more than once proclaimed to the world that the Congress was bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh.

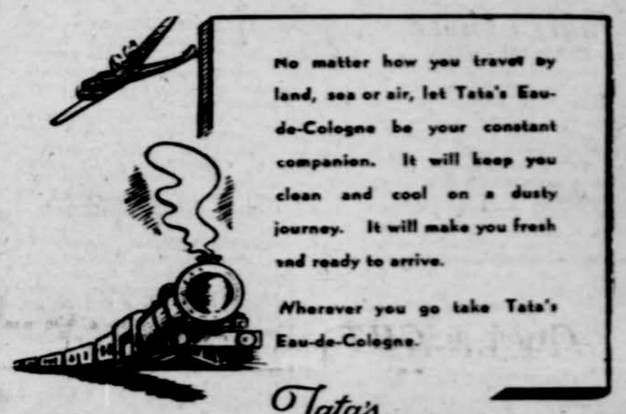
"The I.N.A. Enquiry and Relief Committee will co-operate whole heartedly with the congress organisation in arranging the celebrations.

"On the day of celebrating the I.N. A. Committee will send out I.N.A. soldiers and other volunteers all over the city with souvenirs in the shape of Netaji's photos, Medals, etc.

"I appeal to all to buy these souvenirs to perpetuate the memory of this great leader. The proceeds from

(Continued in Col. 5)

A GOOD COMPANION



No matter how you travel by land, sea or air, let Tata's Eau-de-Cologne be your constant companion. It will keep you clean and cool on a dusty journey. It will make you fresh and ready to arrive.

Wherever you go take Tata's Eau-de-Cologne.

Tata's
EAU DE COLOGNE
THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

CONCRETE MIXERS FOR THE BUILDER
in various sizes and types available with or without loader; Petrol, Kerosene or Diesel Engine driven.
Details and Prices on application:

GARLICK & CO., ENGINEERS.
JACOB CIRCLE, BOMBAY, 11 Phone: 42071 (5 lines)
Also at Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Lahore, Mysore, Nagpur, New Delhi and Karachi.

MOST USEFUL BOOKS:-
THE COW IN INDIA
2 Vols. 2000 pages Rs. 16/-, Postage 2/2/- extra.
By—Satish Chandra Das Gupta. Foreword written by Gandhiji.
THE ROMANCE OF Scientific BEE-KEEPING
By—Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta. Price Rs. 7/-, Postage 1/-extra.
HOME & VILLAGE DOCTOR
Second Edition Price Rs. 10/-, Postage Re. 1/8/- extra.
By—Satish Chandra Das Gupta.
KHADI PRATISTHAN, 15, COLLEGE SQ., CAL.
Also available from:—(1) Navajivan Karyalaya, 120, Princess St, Bombay; P.O No. 105, Ahmedabad and 299 Sadashiva Peth Poona 2 (2) D B Taraporevala Sons & Co. 210, Hornby Road, Bombay (3) All-India Village Industries Association, Congress House, Shivajinagar, Poona 5. (4) Maharashtra Granthe Bhandar, Kolhapur (5) Go-Seva Sangh and Sasta Sahitya Mandal, Wardha.

Digitized by Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Unfolding Intimate Story of a Family!

RAJKAMAL'S

ANDHON KI DUNIYA

Producer V. SHANTARAM
Direction: DATE
Story: VARTAK
2nd House-Full Week
Daily 4, 6-45, 9-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON

STORY OF MAN'S CRAVING FOR BEAUTY!
J. M. R.'s Social Hit
"SHAM SAVERA"
Starring:
SWARNALATA, WASTI, SULOCHANA, RAFIQ GAZNAVI
Direction: SADIQ
Songs: MADHOK
Plans open today 10 to 12 noon.
FRIDAY, 3-30 p.m. at
IMPERIAL
A DIAMOND Release

From FRIDAY!
CITY-LIGHT
MATUNGA (B.B.)
Daily 1-15, 4, 6-45, and 9-30 p. m.
COLUMBIA SERIAL
THE MONSTER & THE APE
Robert Lowery, George MacReady
Last 2 days "PANNADAI"

Advance Booking starts from TODAY
From 10 to 12 (in the morning)
SUNRICH PRODUCTIONS'
SMARTLY DIFFERENT SOCIAL
EK KADAM
From: SATURDAY 24th
KAMAL
TALKIES

SUSHILA RANI
in AMAR'S
GVALAN
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
Ad. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
KRISHNA

TOMORROW BEING ELECTION HOLIDAY, MATINEE AT 1 P.M.
A PRINCESS DEFIES ALL CONVENTIONS!
See & Hear
KANANBALA
in M. P. Productions' Musical
RAJ-LAXMI
with Chhabi Biswas, Nalotar, Purnima and others
AT
NEW WEST END
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sundays at 1 p.m.

5TH WEEK
Cheers for KANU DESAI Productions
GITGOVIND
Drawing CROWDS TO
MAJESTIC
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Booking: 10 to 12 & 5 to 6
BROADWAY
Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30
Booking: 4 to 6
A JAISINH Release

10TH POWERFUL WEEK!
FAZLI FILM'S
Romantic Social
MEHNDI
Producer—Director: S. FAZLI
NARGIS, BEGAM PARA
CAPITOL and CHITRA
Daily at both
4, 6-45, & 9-30 p.m.
PEARL Release

TOMORROW MATINEE AT 12-15 p.m. BEING ELECTION HOLIDAY
9th WEEK!
HER DEVOTION
Supercharged with divine music is inspiring!
See and Hear
SUBBULAKSHMI & RADHA in
MEERA
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sundays at 12-45
AT
CENTRAL (Adv. Booking: 10 to 12 & 4 to 6).

2ND WEEK!
DANCES OF THE FAIRIES
TOMORROW BEING ELECTION HOLIDAY, MATINEE AT 1 P.M.
WILL CAPTIVATE YOUR HEARTS!
—In Central studios' Lavish fantasy of love that triumphed!
GUL-BAKAVLI
Producer-Director: RUSTOM MODI
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sundays at 1 p.m
SUPER
Starring:— FIROZ DASTUR, Sanobar, Rabab, Menaka, Jamshedji
Adv. Booking:— 9-30 to 11-30 a.m. (A Western I. T. Ltd. Release)

N. M. Joshi Says

CLOTH DECONTROL WILL HAMPER INDUSTRIAL PEACE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"Workers cannot approve of the textile decontrol because an increase in the prices of cloth will increase the cost of living", remarked Mr. N. M. Joshi giving his views on the decontrol of textile cloth and yarn.

He added that the increase in the cost of living would increase discontent of workers who would be justified in demanding higher wages. The policy of decontrol had created a situation in which the maintenance of industrial peace would be impracticable.

He could not whether the decontrol would give an impetus to production but he added that the increased production would give more profits to the employers. "I am certain that the increase in the prices of cloth will mean less consumption" he said.

Talking of the fair price shops, he observed that he did not know how much they would help the poorer section of people as he did not know what would be the fair price.

"Work price.

"Workers generally want planned developed of agriculture and industry and no planned development can take place without controls".

"It's all bad economics", said Mr. Joshi concluding in dispair.

TRADE WELCOMES IT

Welcoming the textile decontrol Mr. Navnitlal Shah, Secretary of the Bombay Piecegoods Native Merchants' Association, said that it was now left to the Millowners to increase the production of cloth.

Mr. Shah was optimistic that retail prices of cloth would not rise more than 40 per cent of the current prices because the Millowners had guaranteed that the increase of prices would not be more than 26 per cent of the ex-mill prices of cloth.

Azad For Calcutta

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (API): Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, left for Calcutta this morning by air.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Posh Shud 10, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 9, 1367.
Parsi: Amardad 20, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 18-25 p.m.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE: 3-30 p.m. (B.T.)

To-day's Engagements

CUTCH PRAJA LEADER: Today at 5-30 p.m. at Jinnah Hall, tea Party to Mr. Gulabshankar Amritlal Gholakia, President, Cutch People's Parishad.

MASS ANTI-TYPHOID INOCULATIONS: Performed free to the public at 20, Gorget Street Chawl, on 21-1-1948 between 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: Schools Committee today (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY: The annual sports of the Society's Girls' High School on the Wilson College Gymkhana Grounds, Marine Drive, today from 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), when Dr Y. N. Ajinkya, will preside and Mrs. Ajinkya has agreed to distribute the prizes.

RUBBEREX INDUSTRIES LIMITED: The opening ceremony of the factory will take place at B Anjirwadi, Mount Road, Mazgaon, Bombay 10, on Thursday at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Shantilal H. Shah Vice-President of the Bombay Legislative Council, will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY: Under the auspices of the "Centenary Lodge", Mehta Villa, Bandra, lectures and discussions have been started with the object of propagating the "Universal Brotherhood of Man". Prof. R. S. Bhagwat will lecture on "Man Visible and Invisible" with magic lantern slides at 6 p.m. today (Wednesday).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: Transmission time for telegrams to the United States of America is normal now. Telegrams are no longer likely to be delayed.

MUKUNDALAL TO TOUR ANDHRA

In connection with Netaji Jayanti Week celebration and propaganda tour in Andhra-Desa, Mr. Mukundalal Sircar, Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, leaves this afternoon (Wednesday) for Bezwada by the Madras Express.

GIRGAUM 'D' WARD NO. 12 ELECTION OFFICE: Girgaum 'D' Ward Election Office has been opened in the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Hall. The office will be open from 1 to 6.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION: Thirteenth Annual Gathering of the Association will be held today (Wednesday) in the Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Chief Guest is Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar.

LENIN DAY: F.S.U. public meeting today at 7 p.m. at Vanmali Hall, Dadar. Poet Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Successive Lives on Earth" is the subject of a talk to be followed by Questions and Answers today, Wednesday at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Buiding, Opp. Flora Fountain.

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA: Under the auspices of the Vidyalaya Students' Union, Dr. Agarval will speak on 'Perfect Sight Without Glasses' today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

ALL-B.B.C.I. CLERICAL AND SUBORDINATES' CONFERENCE

At the meeting of the Reception Committee of the All-B.B.C.I. Clerical and Subordinates' Conference on Monday the following office-bearers were elected:—

Mr. R. H. A. Moniz, Chairman.
Dr. Naik, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. M. K. Pandit, Vice-Chairman.
Mr. M. W. Nanaia, Jt. Secretary.
Mr. T. L. Narsinham, Jt. Secretary.
Mr. S. Ganapathi Iyer Treasurer.

The above Conference will be held at the Laughton Institute, Lower Parel, Bombay. The 1st session will open at 2-30 p.m. on 31st instant.

NASIK ANATH VIDYARTHI GRIHA

The Rt. Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President of the Central Assembly, Delhi, visited Anath Vidyarthi Griha, Nasik, on the 17th instant at 6-30 p.m. when he presided at the "Tilgul Ceremony" of the institution.

Mr. Mavlankar in his address said: "I am glad to note that Mr. Ketkar with his band of his social workers has been successful in his mission. I wish every success to the institution".

DEVADIGA YUVAKA SANGHA SUPPORTS SEPARATE KARNATAK

In a special general meeting on Sunday last, the Sangha resolved that it wholeheartedly supports the proposed Karnataka province, and while appreciating the timely step taken by Karnataka Unification Samithi, and the Karnataka provincial Congress Committee, urged the Central Government to aid the inevitable formation of a separate province for Kannada people.

SHERIFF'S CONDOLENCE MEETING FOR LATE SIR CHIMANLAL SETALVAD

A meeting of leading citizens convened by the Mayor was held in the Corporation Hall on Monday evening to take the necessary steps to convene a Sheriff's Meeting to express grief and sorrow at the death of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. Mr. A. P. Sabavala, the Mayor of Bombay presided.

On the motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir, a Representative Committee from all sections of the community with the Mayor as Chairman and Messrs. B. V. Mody, Naushir Bharucha and V. R. Bhende as Hon. Secretaries was appointed to make all arrangements for holding the public meeting at an early date.

BOMBAY GOVT. TO AMEND LAND ACQUISITION ACT

The Bombay (Govt.) has published a bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in its application to the Province of Bombay.

The statement of objects and reasons says:—

The Housing Programme of the Provincial Government envisages acquisition of land on a large scale throughout the Province, especially in industrial areas. The land values have already risen up phenomenally and if no immediate steps are taken to fix the ceiling prices of land required by Government for its housing programme, unduly high compensation will have to be given when actual acquisition takes place. It is proposed, therefore, to fix at this stage the ceiling price of all land which may have to be acquired by Government for its housing programme. It is also felt that in view of the unprecedented rise in the values of land it would not be just to pay out the usual solatium of 15 per cent. to owners of land who have already benefited by the abnormal rise of land values.

NATIONAL PARK NEAR KANHERI

The first national park of the Province of Bombay, which is being established near Kanheri has a dual character in so far as it will contain the historic lithic Kanheri caves almost 2,000 years old which will be the focal point and secondly the area which is around it presents a unique countryside tract.

The Kanheri National Park is intended for the use of poor and lower middle classes and those who cannot leave Bombay for hill stations or other places of recreation for want of time or money. As the means of quick and comfortable communication is of prime importance in respect of any national park, it is proposed to have a first class road joining Borivli with Kanheri caves. This road is likely to be extended up to Tulsi Lake, thus opening up scenic forest to the public and from there it is proposed to join the road with Bombay-Agra Road near Mulund or Bhandup. Besides this central road, many cross-roads, tracks, bridle paths and by-paths are being constructed so that people can have full access throughout the large area in the National Park, in practically all the seasons.

DIVORCE ON GROUND OF LUNACY

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Desai)

Kusumbai Prancallabh Sojpal ....Plaintiff
Pranvallabh Purshottam Sojpal .. Defendant

His Lordship granted a decree for divorce under the new Bombay Act in favour of the plaintiff on the ground that the defendant who was her husband had been a lunatic for over seven years. The plaintiff and the defendent were married according to Vedic rites in December 1942. Within two months after her marriage, the plaintiff discovered that the defendant was suffering from Hallucinations that the devils were coming to kill him and frequently assaulted her. Matters came to a head in May 1946 when the defendant one day attacked the plaintiff with a knife. Purshuant to this assaults he was removed to the Yeravda Mental Hospital at Poona. The Superintendent of that hospital deposed that the defendant was and had been a lunatic for about twelve years. His Lordship thereupon granted a decree for divorce to the plaintiff.

Mr. K. M. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. S. E. Engineer guardian-ad-litem appeared for the defendant

KHALSA COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING

Khalsa College, Matunga, celebrated its annual social gathering at the college ground in a specially erected Pandal on 15th and 16th instant. The Mayor of Bombay Mr. A. P. Sabavala presided on the 15th. His Worship unfolded the scheme of greater Bombay and wished that the Bombay City would be extended upto Basin and Thana. He also emphasised the determination of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to make Bombay one of the finest cities not only of India but of the world.

On 16th, Sjt. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, President of Indian Tariff Board, presided and gave away the prizes to the students.

The function was marked with music and dance festivities.

PODAR COLLEGE STUDENTS' FESTIVITIES

The R. A. Podar College Hostel Students' Union celebrated its 6th annual function on Monday, the 12th inst. in the College premises. Besides the variety entertainments by talented Film and Radio Artistes like Balakram of "Chand", Pandit Omprakash of Allahabad, there were amateurs from St. Xavier's College and Meghji Mathuradas College, Andheri. These amateurs included Kumari Sumatiben Joshi, P. R. Upadhyaya and Party and many others. An interesting ballet "Unity" was staged by P. R. Upadhyaya and party on the occasion. The fish ponds was the one more interesting item in this Annual Social Function.

Mr. and Mrs. Sohrab Modi were the Chief Guests on this occasion.

This function was preceded by a week of lectures, in which the notable speakers were Dr. Mulkraj Anand, Purshottam Tricumdas and Mr. Morarjee J. Vaidya.

LATE MR. R. P. THANEWALA

A condolence meeting of the members of the Parsi Ambulance Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was held at the Divisional Headquarters, on Sunday, last to condole the sad and untimely demise of their colleague and Officer Mr. R. P. Thanewala, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at Law, which took place on the 13th inst. The deceased was a member of the Division for the last 41 years. The meeting terminated by passing a resolution of condolence placing in record the deceased's valuable service to the Division.

LICENCES FOR MONEY-LENDERS

Money-lenders who have been carrying on the business without taking any steps to apply for licences under the Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946, must apply for licences immediately, failing which, they would render themselves liable for penal action under the Law.

94 CANDIDATES FOR 37 SEATS

Nominations For Group 2 In Municipal Elections

BOMBAY Tuesday,

By 5 p.m. (B.T.) this evening the last of the nomination papers for the ensuing Municipal elections for Group 2, was handed oved to a the Election Officer, Bombay Municipality, today.

94 nominations have been filed for Group 2, for the 37 available seats. The nominations are as follows:—

Ward	Seats	Nomination
2	2	4
5	4	9
8	3	6
10	3	7
13	3	7
16	4	10
19	3	9
20	5	12
24	3	7
27	2	7
30	2	7
33	3	9

The nominations consist of Congress candidates, the Socialists, Muslim Leaguers, candidates put up by the Citizen's Election Board, and Independents.

The classification of candidates according to their affiliations, will be available tomorrow after the sorting of the nomination papers.

VOTE FOR SHIRODKAR

(Issued from the Congress House)

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO BYCULLA-PAREL

Dr. Rajendra Prasad writes:—

Dr. Shirodkar has been nominated as a Congress candidate for the seat in the Bombay Legislative Assembly rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Jivraj Mehta. Bombay has always been in the forefront of the nationalist movement and has always been in the forefront of the nationalist movement and has always been the stronghold of the Congress. I would, therefore, ask all to support the Congress candidate. In an intelligent constituency of the type that we have in Bombay it is unnecessary to recount what the Congress stands for and what it has achieved. The voters, I hope, will justify once again the confidence that Congress enjoys in Bombay.

CONGRESS SECRETARY APPEAL

Acharya Jugal Kishore, writes:—

In the bye-election to fill the seat vacated by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, it is hoped that all the voters of "E" and "F" Wards will give their full support to the candidate put up by the Congress, viz. Dr. R. K. Shirodkar. In the last election from this constituency, the Congress candidates won by an overwhelming majority. It is all the more reason now that voters in a Free India should vote for the Congress candidate in full strength. Congress fought for independence and there is no other party or group of men who are more anxious to retain this independence and to make use of this independence for furthering people's interests. It is rather unfortunate that there should be any contest at all for this seat. But there should be no difficulty on the part of the voters to make their choice and vote for the Congress candidate.

CONGRESS APPEAL

Assembly By-Election

Byculla-Parel (E And F Wards)

POLLING DAY: THURSDAY, 22ND JANUARY.
POLLING HOURS: 8 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
CONGRESS CANDIDATE: DR. R. K. SHIRODKAR, PH.D.
SYMBOL: CART

The following are the SIX polling stations:—

(1.) E 11 (Mazgaon-Tadwadi): Part of Victoria Gardens at the corner of Parel Road and Cannaught Road. (for Men and Women).

(2.) E 12 (1st and 2nd Nagpada-Kamatipura): Municipal Play Ground at 2nd Peerkhan Street, (for Men and Women.)

(2.) E 13 (Byculla): Willingdon Play Ground at Souter Street, (for Men and Women.)

(4.) F 14 (Parel): Bhiwajirao Nare Park, Parel, (for Men and Women.)

(5.) F 15 (Sewri-Naigaon): Municipal Play Ground, Opp: Bhoiwada Police Station, (for Men and Women.)

(6.) F 16 (Matunga): Vacant Plot (Northern end) Opp: Podar College of Commerce, Matunga, (for Men and Women).

The Government of Bombay has declared 22nd a holiday. Voters have, therefore, to be warned against a holiday mood. They are requested by the Congress Publicity Secretary to vote as early in the morning as possible, so that there is no chance for impersonation.

A voter has ONE VOTE which is to be indicated by a CROSS (X) against the symbol of the candidate. VOTE FOR CONGRESS AND ASSURE MAHATMA GANDHI THAT YOU STAND FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

ADDITIONAL CONGRESS CANDIDATE

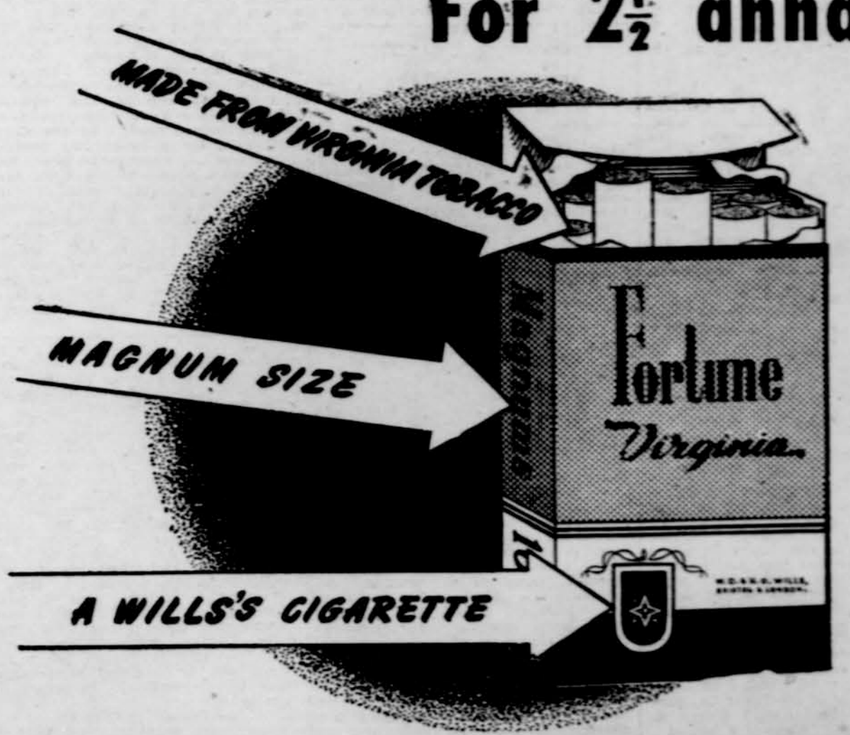
In exercise of the powers vested in him, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has nominated Mr. Dayanand Hari Chakre (Christian) as an additional Congress candidate from Byculla West (Ward No. 20) constituency, thus bringing the total number of Congress candidates to five for the five seats.

Mr. C. V. Varad, who was to have contested the Lalbaug (Ward No. 24) constituency, has withdrawn leaving Shri V. B. Korgaonkar and Shri Keshav Bhiaji Kambal as the only two Congress candidates for that constituency.

BOOK OF THE DAY!
FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS AND UNITY OF RELIGIONS
BY
MAHATMA GANDHI
Edited By
Prof. ABDUL MAJID KHAN
Introduction By
ACHARYA, J. B. KRIPALANI
Pe. ONE
INDIA'S POPULAR MONTHLY
THE INDIAN REVIEW
Editor: G. A. NATESAN
Single Copy 12 As. Annual Subn. Rs. 5 only.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

READY FOR SALE
A SUITABLE TEXT BOOK FOR COMMERCE STUDENTS
FUNDAMENTALS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION
By
DR. B. V. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU
M.A., Ph.D. B.Com., Bar-at-Law
and
K. K. DATTA, M.A., B.Com.,
Price Rs. 10
BEST HELP BOOKS FOR STUDENTS OF ECONOMICS
1. SOME OF OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS
2. AN ECONOMIC PLAN FOR MADRAS
By
Dr. B. V. NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU,
M.A., Ph.D., B.Com., Bar-at-Law.
Price: Re. 1 each.
Publishers:
M. Seshachalam & Co.
7, Sunkuramachetty Street, MADRAS

ON SALE
ON SALE
ROTARY HAND PUMP
"2 inch" (Two Inches)
Price Rs. 125
Contact:
NATIONAL GARAGE LTD.,
Warden Road,
Mahalaxmi, Bombay 26
Phone: 42262

here's FORTUNE!
Ten Big Cigarettes
For 2½ annas


make a FORTUNE
your favourite cigarette

Revised Pay-Scale Of Non-Gazetted Staff

BOMBAY GOVT. ORDERS: TOTAL INCREASES TO COST RS. 392 LAKHS YEARLY

The orders of the Government of Bombay on the revised scales of pay and rates of dearness, house rent and compensatory local allowances for non-gazetted Government servants are being issued today (Wednesday). The revised scales of pay and allowances are largely based on the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission in the form in which they have been adopted by the Government of India. The revised pays and allowances are granted with retrospective effect from January 1, 1947 to non-gazetted servants who were in service on January 1, 1948. The scales of pay of all gazetted services and posts and of some non-gazetted posts are under consideration and will be announced as soon as possible. The Bombay Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1948, which are being issued along with the Schedule of revised pay scales, prescribe the manner of fixation of initial pay in the revised scales. These rules are applicable both to gazetted and non-gazetted Government servants

THE EXTRA COST.—The average cost of the revision (including the estimated extra cost in respect of revision of pay scales of gazetted officers) is estimated at Rs. 282 lakhs per annum in respect of Government establishments and at Rs. 110 lakhs in respect of grant-in-aid establishments.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE "SUBORDINATE" AND "INFERIOR" SERVICES.—The Government has decided that the "subordinate" and "Inferior" services will henceforth be known as Class III and Class IV services respectively. Orders to this effect are being issued separately.

PAY SCALES.—The Central Pay Commission's recommendation that with the cost of living as it stood in the beginning of 1947, the minimum wage for a whole-time adult working class employee should be Rs. 55 p.m. (including dearness allowance of Rs. 25) and for a middle class employee Rs. 90 p.m. (including dearness allowance of Rs. 35) has been adopted by the Bombay Government. The rates of dearness allowance will vary with substantial changes in the cost of living and will generally follow changes in the rate of dearness allowance that may be sanctioned by the Government of India in respect of its employees.

The following table gives an idea of the revised pay structure:

Class of Government Servants.	Existing rate of pay (sanctioned in 1931) Rs.	Post-war revised scale now sanctioned. Rs.
MOFUSSIL RATES OF PAY		
Peons in taluka headquarters and villages.	14 or 15 p.m.	—do —
Peons in district headquarters.	13 or 14 p.m.	30-1-2-35
Peons in Poona, Ahmedabad and certain other localities.	17 or 18 p.m.	—do—
Naiks.	17, 18 or 19 p.m.	35-1-45
Havildars	19 to 22 p.m.	45-1-50
Clerks	25-5-2-55 (lower grade) and 60-5-2-75 (higher grade) in the proportion of 2:1.	46-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.
	Starting pays:—	Starting pays:—
	Non-qualified men.. 25	46
	Matriculates 30	55
	Graduates 40	64
	Honours graduates. 50	70
Headclerks and Head Karkuns.	105-5-140	100-8-140-10-170
Office Superintendents	180-10-260	200-10-300
Class of Government Servants	Existing rate of pay (sanctioned in 1931) Rs.	Post-war revised Scale now Sanctioned Rs.
BOMBAY CITY RATES OF PAY		
Peons	23, 24 or 25 p.m. PLUS free quarters or house rent allowance of Rs. 4 p.m. in lieu) and free railway season ticket	35-1-2-40 PLUS the concessions mentioned in Column 2. (The house rent allowance of Rs. 4 p.m. is subject to review)
Naiks.	27 p.m.	40-1-50
Havildars	28 p.m.	50-1-55
Chobdars	31 p.m.	55-1-60
Clerks	50-5-2-90-E.B. 5-140	75-5-140-E.B.-6-200
	Starting pays:—	Starting pays:—
	Matriculates 50	75
	Graduates 60	85
	Honours graduates. 70	95
Head Clerk	130-10-180	150-10-230
Office Superintendent.	220-10-270	250-10-300-15-330

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

The dearness allowance scheme recommended by the Central Pay Commission was brought into effect in this Province from August 16, 1947, with an option to Government servants to continue to draw, pending revision of pay scales, the old rates of dearness or cost of living (war) allowance, if these were more favourable to them. The dearness allowance scheme is now made applicable to all non-gazetted servants without exception The rates of dearness allowance (which are subject to alterations in the light of the cost of living index) are shown below:—

BASIC PAY RANGE

	DEARNESS ALLOWANCE Rs.
Up to 50	25
51-100	35
101-150	40
151-200	45
201-250	50
251-300	60
301-500	70
501-750	85
751-1000	100

All other concessions hitherto granted to non-gazetted staff to meet the high cost of living, such as interim relief and temporary increase in pay, and personal pays granted to clerks in certain localities to facilitate recruitment have been withdrawn in view of the revised scales of pay and dearness allowance now sanctioned.

Gazetted officers will continue to draw the abovementioned rates of dearness allowance or the old dearness allowance or cost of living (war) allowance, whichever is more favourable to them, until orders revising their pay scales are issued

HOUSE RENT AND LOCAL ALLOWANCES

In addition to pay and dearness allowance, house rent and compensatory local allowance will be admissible to non-gazetted staff on mofussil scales of pay stationed in the localities mentioned below, subject to the conditions attaching to those allowances:—

(a) BOMBAY CITY (including Bandra and Kurla Municipal areas).

Pay	Compensatory Local Allowance Rs.	House Rent Allowance Rs.
Below 35	5	10
35-54	7-8-0	10
55-60	7-8-0	15
61-80	10	15
81-100	12-8-0	15
101-140	12-8-0	20
141-200	15	20
201-250	17-8-0	20
251-300	17-8-0 10% of pay	
Above 300	20-0-0 10% of pay	

(b) SALSETTE ISLAND (excluding Bandra and Kurla Municipal areas).

Pay	Compensatory Local Allowance Rs.	House Rent Allowance Rs.
Below 35	5	Nil
35-60	7-8-0	
61-80	10-0-0	
81-140	12-8-0	
141-200	15-0-0	
201-300	17-8-0	
Above 300	20-0-0	

(c) AHMEDABAD.

Below 55	3	7
55-100	5	10
101-140	7	15
141-250	10	15
Above 250	10 7½% of pay	

(d) POONA, SHOLAPUR, SURAT and HUBLI.

Below 55	Nil	5
55-100		7
101-250		10
Above 250	5% of pay.	

Government servants who have to serve permanently in Bombay and who are not liable to transfer to mofussil places are at present on consolidated Bombay City rates of pay, which are higher than mofussil rates, being inclusive of compensation for high cost of living in Bombay. They have now been given revised City rates of pay, which continue to be inclusive of the elements of compensatory local allowance and house rent allowance. (Where free quarters, or house rent allowance in lieu thereof, is already provided, as in the case of peons in Bombay City, the revised City rates include only the element of compensatory local allowance and not of house rent allowance). Government servants on City scales of pay are not, therefore, eligible for the allowances mentioned above, which are intended for Government servants on mofussil scales of pay transferred temporarily to Bombay City.

METHOD OF FIXING

The Government of Bombay has adopted the formula for the fixation of initial pay in the revised scales, recommended by the Central Pay Commission and accepted by the Government of India, subject to the following two modifications:—

(1) Clause (a) of the Central Pay Commission's formula allows one increment for every three completed years' service, while clause (a) of the formula laid down in Rule 8 of the B.C.S. (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1948, allows one increment for each of the first three completed years of service and, thereafter, one increment for every three completed years; and

(2) It is also provided in Rule 8 (1) that, if in the case of any Government servant the pay is fixed under this Rule is less than the sum of his present pay and monthly interim relief, the difference will be treated as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments.

DATE OF EFFECT

Government servants who were in service on January 1, 1948 will be given the revised pay scales and allowances with effect from January 1, 1947 or the date of entering service, whichever is later. Those joining service after January 1, 1948 will be entitled to the revised rate of pay and allowance with effect from the date of joining. It has also been provided that, if the emoluments already drawn by a Government servant in respect of the period from January 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947, exceed those admissible to him under the Revision of Pay Rules, 1948, the excess will be waived.

CASE FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

(BY B. RAM MOHAN RAO.)

The question of re-distribution of Provinces is to the fore today. What with the attainment of political independence and the desire of the provincial ministries to make the regional languages the medium of instruction, as well as administration, the demand for the linguistic provinces has gathered additional momentum. The advocates of linguistic provinces seem to be striving their best for the recognition of the principle by the Constituent Assembly and the immediate set-up of a boundary commission for delimiting the areas.

It is rather unfortunate that the demand of the Andhras for a province of their own has not yet been met, though the question of a separate Andhra Congress Province was accepted even as early as 1917 and they have, indeed, a formidable and most convincing case at their disposal. This agitation for the realignment of provinces is not confined to the Andhras only. In recent times, Maharashtrians, Kannadigas and Keralites are a few of the many peoples that have demanded provinces of their own. Even the Maharajah of Cochin seems to be for the formation of a united Kerala Province. The Kannadigas are distributed in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in a few of the states. The Gujaratis, about fifteen million in number, are scattered among the four British Indian districts and dozens of small states. The Maharashtrians are scattered in the Bombay and the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad State. Thus in every Province and State, the linguistic minorities being denied the benefits of 'political advance,' view the predominant group with suspicion and lay at its door all the ills that they are heir to. It is this unhappy state of affairs that has made the linguistic minorities demand for provinces of their own.

The Indian provinces are a pell-mell admixture of populations carved out on no logical grounds or considerations of ethnology, but on considerations of mere administrative convenience They are, in the words of James Bryce, "a mere patchwork, a congregation of different groups which among themselves have not that inherent affinity which results from common characteristics and common possession and which is extremely essential for common development" Lord Curzon's Government in a despatch to the Secretary of State dated 3rd December 1905 wrote that "the question of territorial redistribution in India is, indeed, in our judgment one of the most urgent and vital of the many problems for which we are at present endeavouring to find a solution". The provinces, according to the Simon Report, are haphazard growths formed as a result of conquest, supersession of former rulers, or administrative convenience. Thus the Presidency of Bombay has three main language groups, viz., the Marathi, the Gujarati and the Kannada. Madras has Telugu, Tamil, Malayam and Kannada. It may not be out of place to mention here for the information of the many uninformed peoples of northern India that there is no language called "Madrasi" in the South. C. P. and Berar have Hindustani and Marathi. Bihar has Chota-Nagpur languages. Bengali is the predominant language of Assam.

A close scrutiny of the sociology of peoples shows that people speaking different languages constitute distinct cultural sub-groups and it is natural that they demand the realignment of provinces on the basis of linguistic and cultural homogeneity. The provinces of today suffer from lack of cohesion and unity among its peoples. Apart from the mutual distrust and suspicion among the different language groups huddled together, there are many practical difficulties that the provincial executive heads have got to face in the day-to-day administration. The question of linguistic minority confronts the administration at every step. If the Premier happens to be a Maharashtrian, he is eyed with suspicion by the Gujarati; and, for instance, in Madras, if an Andhra were to be the Premier, every action of his right from the appointment of a peon to the highest executive is most meticulously watched, or if a Tamilian is at the head, the Andhra non-co-operates with him. In such an atmosphere of distrust, suspicion and non-co-operation, nothing substantially good either for the people or for the province can be done.

There can be no better remedy for this than the creation of linguistic provinces which are conducive to the growth and prosperity of not only the individual provinces but also the prosperity of the country as a whole.

Language Of Legislative Assemblies

Another important problem that faces a province not carved out on linguistic basis is the problem of conducting business in the Councils and Assemblies. Which is the language to be spoken by the members? For instance, in Madras if the proceedings are in Tamil, it would be Greek and Latin to the Andhras, the Malayalies, the Kannadigas and the half a dozen Muslims. If the proceedings are in Telugu, the rest of the members who constitute more than 50 p.c. of the House cannot follow the debates. In these days of democracy no section of the House, however small, can be allowed to be ignorant of the proceedings. It creates endless problems for the Speaker and the Premier. The work of the legislatures would be enormously delayed and suffer considerably.

Next, what is the language to be used in the courts and offices? It will be a problem for Maharashtrian officer to manage in a purely Gujarati or a Kannada region and for an Andhra officer in a Tamil area. Especially for the judicial officers who are to deal with cases of life and death, it is highly essential that they follow the statements made by the accused, in original, so that they may grasp the spirit with which they are made, and deliver judgments based on a comprehensive understanding of the whole case. It is needless to point out that the Government would be gaining in time and money as a result of the abolition of the intermediary traslators in the various departments. There is yet one more problem which through it looks simple is no less important and that is the distribution of jobs among the people speaking different languages. It is, indeed, a job to arrive at right proportions with mathematical precision. There are bound to be occasional lapses which unfortunately, are made much of by the rival groups.

The regional universities are a great necessity today, especially as the Presidency universities have become unwieldy and are unable to attend to the special needs of all the various linguistic regions composing it. The regional university, being homogeneous will be in a better position to make the regional language an efficient vehicle for imparting scientific instruction in all departments of modern learning. There is no gainsaying the fact that the establishment of regional universities, instead of hindering as is feared by some, will encourage the formation of national feeling. It should be realised that to develop every local culture is to strengthen a particular limb so that it may play its part effectively in the economy of the general organism.

Bearing the possibility of some friction in the bi-lingual areas which have to be settled by the set up of an impartial boundary commission composed of the highest judicial officers of integrity and impartiality and the complication of the intervening state which has got to be tackled with courage, imagination, broad sympathy and understanding, the case for linguistic provinces is formidable. From every point of view, from the point of view of administrative convenience, cultural growth, economic and political progress, there is much to be said for the formation of linguistic provinces.

Adolf Menjou Boycotted By Co-Stars

HOLLYWOOD, (IPS): Adolph Menjou is being boycotted by fellow actors and directors for the part he played by lebelling fellow directors and stars as Reds, before the congressional committee in Washington, recently. Katherine Hepburn is not speaking to him on the set "State of the Union" except when the script compels it. Similarly other stars and directors. There has been great disharmony among them.

Cloth Famine In Pakistan

LAHORE, (IPS):— The scarcity of cloth in Pakistan has been so acute that the authorities have issued instructions to the Dy. Commissioners to direct allstore keepers to surrender cloth bags of Cuban Sugar. The cloth will be used for making garments for the thousands of refugees dying of bitter cold. Heavy punishments are prescribed for those who misuse the sugar bags.

ASIAN SOCIALIST PARTIES TO MEET

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): The Socialist Parties of Asian countries will meet in Rangoon early next month preparatory to the holding of an Asian Socialist Conference and later a World Socialist Conference in India. The Rangoon meeting will be attended by representatives of the Socialist Parties of India, China, Burma, Indonesia, Malaya, Siam, Vietnam, Korea, Phillippines and Japan.

WEST BENGAL CABINET PROSPECT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): Dr. B. C. Roy, the newly elected Leader of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party arrived here this afternoon by air from Delhi and was received at the aerodrome by several Congress leaders.

Dr. Roy addressed the members of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party which met at his house soon after his arrival. Dr. P. C. Ghosh, the out-going Premier, along with over 40 members of the party, attended.

Dr. Roy told pressmen that he had nothing to tell them today. He had not yet made up his mind with regard to the personnel of his Cabinet.

Dr. Roy is likely to see the Governor tonight.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Its Importance To India

(BY SIR MIRZA ISMAIL)

The exhilaration of independence has brought certain sentimental reactions, which we ought to resist, in the permanent interest of India. We are tempted, for instance to go too far in the rejection of the English language in various spheres and in discouraging its study.

It is right that India should desire to have a language of her own as an All-India language, for purposes of communication and for the strengthening of that unity which the English language has done so much to bring about. This national language must be Hindustani, as Mahatma Gandhi has so repeatedly observed, with that unerring instinct which we have come to associate with him. This is the view of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru too. Let me quote a sentence or two in this connection from the brochure entitled "The Question of Language" (Congress Political and Economic Series No. 6 1937.) The author, Mr. Nehru says:—

"Without impinging in the least on the domain of the provincial languages we must have a common all-India medium of communication....The only possible all-India language is Hindustani. Already it is spoken by 120 millions and partly understood by scores of millions of others."

That, I venture to add, is the only right and practical solution of the problem. The adoption of Hindi seems to me to be out of the question. Neither in India as a whole nor in any province would it be right thus to exclude the Muslims, whose co-operation in all matters is necessary and is greatly desired by our political leaders. The natural common language is a Hindustani not made perplexing to the non-Hindu by over-Sanskritisation or to the non-Muslim by over-Persianisation, and the use of either script should be allowed, at least for some time.

I would suggest, however, that it is not possible yet to adopt Hindustani, for two reasons. First, the language itself requires further development and its literature further enrichment—a process which cannot be accomplished in a day or two. Second, there must be time for those who are not fully conversant with Hindi or Urdu to master Hindustani and to be able to use it naturally, correctly, and with full effect. Otherwise they would be greatly handicapped in their national co-operation, as well as in the representation of local or special interests. Every effort, therefore, is to be made to accelerate the development of Hindustani and the growth of familiarity with it. In the meantime any attempt to establish it as the all-India medium of expression and communication would be unfortunate in many ways and in particular would make for disunity and would prejudice the claims of Hindustani itself.

Debt To English

I feel, therefore, that for some time to come—as short a time as possible—we should retain English for such purposes. I do not think we need be troubled by the fact that English is a foreign language. Why should we minimise the debt we already owe to it? Without English the Congress itself would have been powerless to rally the forces of liberty all over the country. It is by means of English, hitherto, that any movement for India's good—political, social, economic, cultural—has become truly national, because English has made it possible for people in every corner of the country to understand each other and to think and work together, despite the variety of their languages. Though English was alien once, it is not alien now. Many times in her history has India absorbed, made her own, that which, from abroad, was adaptable to her needs. The absorption of the English language and its gifts is the most notable example of this.

Seldom if ever in the world's history has any people acquired so fruitful a familiarity with the language of another. The familiarity is common to all our educated people and has often risen to great distinction. It has been gained by the hard work of generations, and it is a very precious possession which it would be a tragic mistake to throw away. Obviously, we can lose nothing and gain much by retaining English for some time, for the purposes it has served so long.

It is difficult to listen with patience to those who speak of our having been "enslaved" by English, having 'lost our souls' in using it. Apart from the benefits which, as I have suggested, we have received from the mere language what shall we say of the riches that have become ours through its literature? Let us confess candidly how much we have learnt through English and could not have learnt otherwise. "Our knowledge of the English language," says "The Indian Social Reformer", "has opened one of the richest literatures of the world. (One might add, 'all' the greatest literatures of the world, in English translation), "Philosophy, Theology, Science, History, Poetry—all these are there for us to enrich our lives. There is a peculiar richness and wealth in the English language. It is a language that has given a message of hope to all subject peoples and taught them the deep lessons of democracy and freedom. It has been a great factor in starting and organising the revival movement, and the renaissance we see of the Indian languages and Indian literature and philosophy and even religion is due to the English language. There is no intellectual enslavement in the English language. Rather it removes intellectual enslavement and lets in the pure air of freedom, emancipation and independence. We have still to wage a ceaseless figiit against social and economic tyrannies and forces of communalism and sectarianism, and all this will not be possible without co-operation and support of the English language."

There is, of course, no arguing with people who regard their own country as in all things self-sufficient, and have the idea that India can learn nothing from any one, and our own tradition contains the solution of every possible problem. Strange though it be, ved the last and best word in medicine, or declare that nothing in modern science is not implicit in our ancient documents, or consider Indian philosophy (or that of their particular sect) so true as to exclude all other methods of approach to truth, or find in our ancient criticism final criteria for every literary judgment, or base what they call historical 'research' upon the literal interpretation of India's ancient mythology. Such arguments are beyond the pale of reason. But many people of opener and more active minds are infected, in some degree, with the blind belief in the exclusive wisdom of our past. We have indeed our own great contribution to make to world wisdom, but it would be both ungenerous and absurd to undervalue our debt to western thought, and learning, and creative power, communicated to us through the English language.

It is necessary, therefore, that even when Hindustani is able to take its place as India's own language, we should take the greatest care not to lose what I may almost call 'our English heritage.'

It will always be necessary for educated Indians to know English well We may, and I hope we shall, make very large provision for the translation into Hindustani of the writings of the west. There should, indeed, be a special bureau for this purpose, to determine what is best worth translating, and to see that all translations are good. This cannot be left to the publishers, who naturally seek to satisfy the popular demand, which is a very different matter. But with all our efforts we cannot translate more than an atomic fraction of the books and the periodicals in English that 'must' be available to the Indian mind. If we are going to allow the knowledge of English to degenerate in this country we shall to that extent impoverish the intellectual life of India, and with that her general life.

This is why I fear our educationists are making a grievous mistake in enforcing neglect of English in the schools. This surely is sentiment not patriotism. It is, unfortunately, rather anti-English than pro-Indian. I do not wish to dwell, here, upon the educational question, but it is clear to me if all pupils are required to defer to a comparatively late stage the beginning of their English studies, they will not at any stage, even in the university, be able to regain the ground thus lost. Their incompetence in English will be such that its richness, will, to all intents and purposes, be sealed from them. There should at least be an alternative curriculum by means of which English can be studied early, and the advantage of this enjoyed by those who can best profit by it, and used by them for the good of the country.

International Medium

Finally, it will always be necessary to cultivate English from the point of view of international relations. One of the most prominent features of our present political life is the extreme desire for international influence, not merely as regards the concerns of India but in world politics. India is well worthy to play such a part, and this certainly be welcomed with warm appreciation by the nations. In our international affairs English will always be indispensable. And this does not mean merely that in international conferences our representatives must be able to express themselves in English so as to be understood. They must, as in the past, have such mastery of English as to make themselves "felt", by force and by persuasiveness at need. If, in the future life of India, the mastery of English is allowed to degenerate the international voice of India will lose its power. Quite apart from international conferences the necessity of English is obvious in many other spheres of intercourse, in commerce, for example, and in all sorts of correspondence and co-operation, and any weakening in the knowledge of the language will have immediate effect. But I must confess that what seems to me a truly tragic possibility is that of India's poor showing on the "platforms" of the world, after her wonderful achievement there.

To summarise—what India needs are a national language and, an international and world language, like English, the regional languages receiving due attention and encouragement in their respective provinces and areas. All these languages must be cultivated in the best interests of the country as a whole.

Why "Economic Union" Is Insisted On In Palestine Partition

Jewish Industry, Still Unable To Outgrow Its "Infancy"

(From Our Correspondent)

JERUSALEM, December 27: Jewish industry in Palestine saw the light of day, Arab business circles contend, under an economic regime laid down "from above." They quote Art. 2 of the Mandate for Palestine, according to which the British Government undertook to place the country "under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure the establishment of the Jewish national home in Palestine.

It is added that the idea behind the policy enforced in Palestine was the widening of the capacity of the country for absorbing waves of immigrants. Over 60o,000 of them were admitted, the Arabs assert, against their continued express opposition since the inception of the Mandate in 1920.

A number of industries have consequently been set, but none can claim production on a large scale in the sense understood in industrial countries. While the present output of the few larger factories set up may be regarded as sufficient for meeting local demand, experts affirm that the quality of the article produced falls short of that produced elsewhere and the cost of production is higher.

For foster industry in an agricultural country such as Palestine it was necessary to start from scratch. In the absence of coal or iron, the production of electric power from the Jordan and Auja rivers—the only streams worth mentioning—was granted at the outset as an exclusive concession to a Jewish firm. The Palestine Electric Corporation, it is recorded, sold about 75 million KWH in 1946 to both Arab and Jewish enterprises, and about as many for irrigation purposes.

Industrial machinery, however, had to be imported, and Government agreed to importation duty free. Next came the question of raw and primary materials. As none was available locally, Government waived the customs duties on such materials for the use of industry. As soon as production had commenced — the Zionist policy of change-over from farming to industry began in 1927— Government was faced with applications for the imposition of protective customs duties. These were gracefully granted for the protection of the "infant" industry, a qualification reminiscent of "infant welfare" which like the latter arouses sympathy.

STILL AN "INFANT"

But, while the infant grows into adolescence and manhood, the Jewish industry, after 20 years of existence, remains an "infant".

The customs protective tariff, which in Palestine varies between 30 per cent and 120 per cent is in a multitude of cases prohibitive, so that consumers and users are called upon to pay abnormally high prices for commodities that can never hope to compete with imported products. Textiles constitute the most glaring instance.

In reviewing the prevalent state of affairs Arab business circles point out that imported labour—skilled labour in particular—is an expensive luxury for an infant industry at a time when general demand for raw materials by old-established industrial countries is such as to preclude their purchase for the Palestine industry at a lower price.

The results of the policy of industrialisation, from the Zionist point of view, has been more than satisfactory, for it has opened the door for a steady flow of immigrants. Thanks to a Government, always ready to give "sympathetic consideration" of claims for higher protective duties, individual industrialists who must pay the wages dictated by the Labour Federation — a branch of the Jewish Agency—were enabled all along to do so, but also to reap handsome profits.

Jewish consumers, it has been observed, pay the prices demanded without demur since the economic conditions created by the Mandatory fully discharge its obligation under Art. 2 of the Mandate.

DISASTROUS SOCIAL EFFECTS

From the Arab point of view, the policy adopted by Government has had disastrous social effects. For one, it has brought into the country foreign elements bent on imposing their mode of living on the population. From the economic viewpoint, the Arabs are compelled to pay high prices, which they can ill-afford. Those who cannot—and they constitute the majority—have been forced to lower their standard of living.

Yet, against this gloomy background and taking advantage of the lop-sided economic policy, a few enterprising Arabs who command sufficient capital did set up a number of industrial concerns.

In comparison, the net output per head in Jewish industries shows higher output than in Arab industries, but it is contended, this is entirely due to the superior capital framework within which Jewish industry operates. However, this greater output per head, it is added, does not give a true perspective which might serve as a criterion in the comparison. A clearer criterion might be the output for equivalent expenditures on labour power.

The Mandatory Government in an effort, presumably of assessing the effects of the policy it laid down in the discharge of its obligation, attempted such a test. From a survey made of 12 Arab and 12 Jewish parallel industries it appeared that Arab labour is 110 per cent more effective than Jewish labour. It was shewn, for example, that in grain and cereal mills, Arab labour is 2.28 times as effective as Jewish labour, and the range goes down to boot and shoe industries where Arab labour is only 1.05 times as effectives as Jewish labour.

Since effectiveness is based on expenditure on labour, the same Arab business circles state, and bearing in mind that Jewish factories are better equipped industrially, one is tempted to conclude that Jewish labour is grossly overpaid, or that Arab labour is kept on starvation level. The Labour Department surveys show that Arab labour is not underpaid.

It is relevant at this juncture to quote the concluding remark of the survey undertaken by Government, which sums up: "It would appear, therefore, that unless Jewish industries can substantially reduce their factory costs they will be at a disadvantage not only in the case of competition from imported goods, but even in the case of serious competition from Arab undertakings in Palestine itself"

(A Survey of Palestine, Report of the Government of Palestine, submitted to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine, June, 1947).

AT THE COST OF THE ARABS

It seems that Jewish industry could not hope to outgrow its infancy and will remain in need of protection, Arab business circles conclude, adding "Hence the demand for Partition with Economic Unity of the two envisaged states — a combination calculated to provide a local market for Jewish output at a terrific cost to the Arab consumer."

A natural sequel to the Zionist attainment of industrial preponderance is virtual economic domination and in its wake, political strangulation by Jews with all its implications. Such real fears, strengthened by strong ethical objections, it is generally asserted, lead the Arabs' opposition to grow into the present desperate form which it has been assuming.

"ECONOMIC PARLIAMENT OF ASIA"

Scope And Functions Of 'ECAFE'

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East ('ECAFE' for short) was established by the Economic and Social Council in March, 1947 for the purpose of promoting reconstruction and development, for raising the level of economic activity, and for a strengthening the economic relations of the countries included in its scope both between themselves and between them and the rest of the world.

It held its first meeting at Shanghai in June, 1947 and the second session was convened at Baguio, the summer capital of the Philippine Republic, on the 24th November, and lasted two full weeks. At this session, which was opened by President Manuel Roxas of the Philippine Republic who in a stirring speech pleaded for more active assistance on the part of U.S.A. and the United Nations to Asian countries in their task of reconstruction, many important decisions were taken and resolutions passed of vital interest to Asian economy.

Endorsing the conclusions of a survey of essential short-term reconstruction needs prepared by the Secretariat that the immediate task was the reconstruction of agriculture and transport so as to relieve the critical shortages of food everywhere, the Commission advised the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to formulate immediately a Food Programme for the countries of this region for the year 1948 and 1949, taking full note of the action in the technical and financial spheres needed to expend food supply and wherever possible to increase the export of food and raw materials.

For this purpose the FAO has been asked to set up a Working Party of experts to visit the deficit areas and make recommendations. A Food and Agricultural Committee for this region has been recommended to be set up jointly with ECAFE and arrangements are afoot for the Secretariat of the FAO to work closely with that of ECAFE.

I have been empowered as Executive Secretary to convene a conferences of officials engaged in the agricultural reconstruction of the countries of this region with a view to the adoption of methods whereby their agricultural and food plans may be speedily put through.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Commission recognised that an increase in the standard of living of the peoples of this region cannot be brought about except through rapid industrialisation and more balanced economy and hence has adopted a bold and far-reaching resolution on Industrial Development. It has directed the Secretariat to prepare before the next session a report on industrial development with the assistance of a Working Party of four experts to be selected from among a panel of names to be nominated by the Government of the region. This Working Party has been advised to study the plans of countries in their relation to economic progress as a whole, to examine their technical and financial needs, to confer through the Executive Secretary with Governments and specialised agencies, like the International Bank which are in a position to render assistance, to co-ordinate these plans wherever necessary and feasible and present their concrete proposals for implementation

I am glad that the Prime Minister of India has agreed to nominate an expert for this Working Party despite some inconvenience, and for it is hoped that this body will assemble early in February to decide its plan of action.

INTER-ASIAN TRADE.

The countries of Asia owing to their past political relations had not made full use of the opportunities for closer trade relations among themselves. It is the Commission's desire to facilitate the operation of normal economic and geographical factors, and towards that end has recommended the setting up of a working section under the Secretariat actively to promote trade relations in this region.

This Working Section will seek to encourage the establishment of trade promotion departments in countries where none exists yet, to find out what commodities, if any, in excess of domestic requirements are unable to move out for want of foreign exchange elsewhere and what commodities urgently required are difficult to secure for want of foreign exchange facilities, and to remove the bottlenecks to trade. On the basis of experience gained by its work in the next four months, a more permanent trade promotion machinery will be set up by the Commission at its next session

Of more than ordinary interest and significance to economic development is a resolution adopted at the Beguio session for the setting up of a working section for the promotion of exchanges of trainees among the countries of the region and for assistance in the matter of securing expert personnel both from abroad and from within the region. Already several countries, including India, have agreed to the principle of regional co-operation in this field by placing available training facilities open to the nationals of other countries in the region. It is hoped also that some countries will pool their requirements for exports and arrange to get them on a sharing basis Considerable results are expected out of action in this field and it is probable that trainees under this scheme will start their education in July.

The Indian Delegation at Beguie was responsible for the adoption by the Commission of a resolution of immediate real value to ECAFE countries which are importers of foodgrains. Recognising that the high prices charged for food and other agricultural imports stand in the way of reconstruction and development by eating away most of the available foreign exchange resources, the Commission had made an appeal to the food exporting countries and FAO to reduce the prices to a more reasonable level. I have already communicated this resolution to the countries concerned and it is my hope that at the meeting towards the end of January initiated by FAO, where food prices will be discussed, action will follow.

ECONOMIC PARLIAMENT.

The Commission has no powers nor are its resolutions and decisions binding upon the governments. No action can be taken in respect of any matter without the concurrence of the country concerned. Nethertheless there is no doubt that the decisions of the Commission, because they are freely arrived at by representatives of the Governments that meet at conference, have a very good chance of being implemented. Boards of Allocations may also be set up on a voluntary basis.

The commission is, I believe, of great historical significance. For the first time Asian countries, hitherto having remained apart, may now come together at Governmental level to discuss their common economic problems, agree upon policies of action and thus develop the habit of regional co-operation. It is not too much to say that ECAFE is something like an economic Parliament of Asia.

The presence of countries like the USA and USSR is to be welcomed because of their role in the economic development of ECAFE countries and in raising standards of living. The USA Delegation have been taking an active interest in the work of the Commission and when the programmes for agricultural and industrial development are worked out, it may be expected that the USA will express its support in a very concrete form and in a big way.

MEETING IN INDIA.

The Secretariat is at present having its offices at Shanghai and works under the Executive Secretary. It has a budget of about 600,000 dollars for this year, which will be added to if necessary. Its permanent headquarters will be where the UNO sets up its regional offices in Asia. Until then it will be temporarily located in some country in Asia, the determination of which will be made at the next meeting in May which, on the invitation of the Government of India, will be in India, most probably Ootacamand. All preparatory stages will then have been completed and the session in India will be the beginning of positive action.

The function of the Commission, besides its own direct work, is to stimulate action on the part of the governments in the region, governments of other countries and the specialised agencies. By focussing attention on the economic problems of Asia, and on continuous action, the Commission will undoubtedly become a major factor in the reconstruction and development of Asian countries.

MEMBERSHIP.

The territories within its scope are Pakistan, India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Singapore, the Malayan Union, Hong Kong, Indonesia, China and the Philippine Republic, Members of the Commission are the five countries in Asia which are members of the United Nations—India, China, Philippines, Siam and Pakistan—(since September 1947), and also the following non-Asian countries—Australia, U.K., France, Netherlands, USSR and U.S.A.

Non-self-governing countries are not full members, but they may be admitted as Associate Members with equal privileges except in regard to voting at meetings of the Commission. But they are eligible to be members of committees and subsidiary bodies with full rights of voting. They have to be sponsored by the Member countries responsible for their international relations. In accordance with the above, at the Beguio meeting, Burma Ceylon, Singapore, the Malayan Union and Hong Kong were admitted on the recommendations of U.K., and Combodia and Laos on that of France.

The application of Indonesia sponsored by Netherlands and that of the Indonesian Republic directly made to the Commission and sponsored by the Indian Delegation were deferred consideration till the next meeting.

Associate Members have already proved their usefulness and shown a great sense of reality and awareness of the problems of Asian countries.

LONDON, Jan. 20 (IPA). Indian Press Association understands that the India House Press Relations officer, Sardar Khushwant Singh is going to Canada in the same capacity. Mr. P. L. Bhandari, who is at present attached to the High Commissioner for India in Canada, may be appointed Press Relations Officer in London.

R

FOR REFUSAL TO SELL, on demand, Rationed Cloth in stock, Rs. 1,000 were ordered to be forfeited out of Rs. 10,000 deposited with Government by Messrs. CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

London Letter

BLIMPS AND COMMUNISTS AGREE

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON—Mr. Herbert Morrison has joined the anti-Soviet crusade given the kick-off by Premier Attlee. He said he spoke more in sorrow than anger. He asked the Soviet to discard provocative policies by which "they were running the risk of war". There is no doubt that Mr. Herbert Morrison would like to see Britain act as an effective link between East and West. But somehow even he has been persuaded to speak in a manner that cannot but disqualify Britain as a bridge builder in the eyes of the Soviet. In a few weeks, after Parliament reassembles, Mr. Bevin would give a review of world affairs. Then the Anglo-American link-up will will be sealed. There is no doubt about Britain following the American foreign policy in the future. The Kremlin will have to write off Britain as an American "satellite".

M. P. Plan

The Marshall Plan will, of course, be endorsed by the British Parliament. Some extreme Left members will undoubtedly oppose the American proposals as a devilish design to "enslave Europe". But in fact the Communists and extreme socialists are not the only fellows to oppose the Marshall Plan. There are many others, including Col. Blimp, who would rather starve than have American dollars. It is not unusual to find retired army men at restaurant bars roar against the American plan. "I have been a soldier all my life", said a Col, the other day.

"Been in two wars. We Englishmen have our pride, you know. By gad, Sir, I'd rather starve than accept Marshall Aid". Many think that the rejection of American aid need not involve starvation. "We have got all we need right in the Commonwealth" they say. Beverbrook's "Evening Standard", is strongly of the opinion that the Marshall Plan should be declined with thanks. "How much better that the people should live on short common", the "Standard" says "and see the prospect of their independence at the end of the road than sell their birthright of economic freedom." But the Plan would be accepted with or without thanks. It would be accepted, for it provides means of putting the country on its feet.

ANRI-American Feeling

Even though Soviet Russia has got into disfavour with John Bull it should not be supposed that America is the darling of Britain. In fact, there is little evidence of love for Yankee increasing. It is true the average Englishman is not anti-American, but there is little appreciation of America. Even the "Daily Mail" admits that there is resentment in certain sections in Britain at American prosperity. But the journal asks the Americans not to be shocked. "One harsh lesson they have to learn as world leaders is that there is no gratitude in international affairs and little love for the top-dog".

Abolish Prisons

Several amendments have been tabled to the Government's Criminal Justice Bill now before Parliament. Even if some of them are carried, the lot of the prisoner would undoubtedly be rendered easier. The most sweeping amendment is the one suggesting complete abolition of the prison system. Socialist Hughes, the father of the amendment, would like to replace prisons with suitable educational institutions, work centres and

(Continued in Col. 7.)

Tented City At Kurukshetra

By Dr. B. H. Mehta

Some days I had written an article describing the conditions under which three lacs of refugees live at Kurukshetra. This article was meant to be a survey of the entire gamut of life including the physical conditions, social service and the economic and social life of the people. In such a wide and general survey I had given a small paragraph in which I had mentioned what I considered to be the inadequacy of hospital beds at Kurukshetra. It is unfortunate that my brief remarks about an important and urgent need have been misunderstood by the Ministry of Health as a reflection on the great efforts they had made to meet a most difficult problem in a brief span of time.

As a matter of fact the Ministry of Health had begun their efforts at Kurukshetra even before the 23rd of October, 1947 when Gen. Nathu Singa visited the Camp. Since than a splendid band of doctors under Col. Bhatia Lt. Col. Vishwa Nath and Dr. Mrs. Pandit have rendered such valuable service that it would not be possible for anyone to comment upon the tireless energies and the day and night duties they have put in to aid thousands of refugees. The patients that we have come across appreciate the highest understanding, love and sympathy they come across at the hospital.

The Ministry of Health in fact is kept in direct contact with the day to day medical needs at Kurukshetra, and Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Secretary of the Ministry, was perhaps the most zealous and regular visitor to Kurukshetra to see how medical aid was attended to.

Connected as I was with most of the welfare services, particularly the Infirm Camp, the Kurukshetra Home for Women and Children and Registration of refugees that involved a direct and personal contect of myself and thirty of my students with thousands of families with whom we had an oppotunity to talk, I came to know that there was a greater need of me rical aid in term of beds in the hospital. This view of mine was shared by several other high placed officers, not in a spirit of criticism but as a realisation of the need of the people. My article was written at Kurukshetra and was forwarded to Bombay and then despatched to various newspapers all over the country. The figures quoted by me related to that time and were mentioned to me by one of the highest officials in the Camp. At that time the daily number of deaths was between 50 and 60. This would be a very high death rate even before winter had set in and it is but natural that one should fear an increase when the temperatures touches freezing point and three lacs of refugees lived, ill clad, under the canvas. It is a matter of rejoicing that the death rate has gone down to between 30 and 40.

I have already mentioned in my article about the excellent preventive measures taken at Kurukshetra by the Ministry of Health in co-operation with the Army. As a matter of fact the picture at Kurukshetra is entirely different from what the American magazine "Life" has presented in one of its previous issues. If Kurukshetra is an examule of cleanliness and if health has been maintained and death rate has been lowered, it is entirely due to the magnificent efforts of the medical and health staff and highest tributes have been paid to them not only by our own journalists but also by visitors from abroad and they deserve sincere thanks of the refugees and the people of the country.

OBITUARY OF BRITISH PRESS IN INDIA

PUBLIC HOLIDAY ON THURSDAY

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON—Sir Alfred Watson's lecture on British Press in India, which he delivered at the Royal Society of Arts, as he himself said, was in the nature of an obituary. Not so many years ago the British owned one paper in almost every key city of India. Today, only one paper in the whole sub-continent of India, including Pakistan, belonged to the British. Sir Alfred in about 5,000 words, made a quick sketch of the history of the English Press. In such a brief sketch there were bound to be lacunas. Yet, the omission of any reference to Gandhiji's unique papers like "Young India" and "Harijan", specially when the lecturer mentioned "Dawn" and other papers, would appear to be a serious drawback in the sketch. Another serious omission was regarding British journalists like Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. Horniman, who had done so much to uphold what Sir Alfred called the British tradition of freedom and democracy.

The lecture, mainly a factual survey, was made interesting by an injection of anecdote. Two English journalists once tried to settle their journalistic differences by resort to duel. A Calcutta editor left his bed in hospital to sack the assistant-editor who had the temerity to express views quite contrary to those expressed by him. Even after sacking the assistant, the irate editor refused to return to hospital. He would not take risk.

Pioneers Of Anglo-Indian Journalism

From Sir Alfred's history it appeared that if not very scrupulous men laid the foundation of the British Empire in India, the men who founded the press in India were equally unscrupulous. The first newspaper in India was founded by an Englishman named Hickey. It appeared from Calcutta and was called "Bengal Gazette", but it was better known after the name of its founder, "Hickey's Journal." It called itself a "weekly, political and commercial paper open to all parties but influenced by none." The articles were of low order; in fact, it specialised in scandals. But then the state of the Press in Britain itself in those days was little better. Sir Alfred would have made his lecture even more entertaining if he had quoted from the "Bon Ton Intelligence", the most lively column in the journal. It amused many and annoyed not a few. But everybody read it, even the young girls who were forbidden to touch it. Here is how Trim versified on the then prevalent mode of dress.

"If Eve in her innocence could not be blamed
Because going naked she was not ashamed
Whoever views the ladies, as ladies now dress,
That again they grow innocent sure will confess
And artfully too, they retaliate the evil,
By the Devil once tempted, they now tempt the Devil."

The paper, the bible of the scandalmongers, the delight of the Burra Sahib, did not live long. It was suppressed by Warren Hastings for libelling his wife and other persons.

Pillars Of Imperialism

Sir Alfred Watson, after sketching the adventures of the British press in different provinces, claimed that British journalists, who went to India, whatever their political faith, had carried with them the traditions of democracy, and had discussed questions in the light of British conditions and in the phrases of the great exponents of freedom. He further claimed that it was not by reading Burke but English printed papers that most educated Indians had fed their faith. This is a tall claim which an independent student of the records of the British press will not endorse. Undoubtedly some of the British newspapers rendered great public service. Almost all of them stood for their individual right to express their views without restraint. But almost all of them miserably failed to raise their voice in defence of the Indian press when it was being suppressed and oppressed. Had the British press been loyal to the ideals of free Press, it would not have been possible for the Imperial Government to enact savage laws like the Indian Press Act and use them with almost ferociousness. The editor of almost every nationalist paper had to pass some time in prison. Securities were demanded from them and presses confiscated. What the history of the English press in India shows is not that British journalists upheld the tradition of freedom, but forgot them the moment they left the shores of England. In fact, the British press, instead of becoming the custodian of the rights of the people, became the custodian of the privileges of the ruling class and instrument for the advancement of the cause of imperialism.

Real Champions Of Democracy

Of course, there were noble exceptions. But they were associated not what is known as the Anglo-Indian Press, but Indian Press. The names of Dr. Besant, Mr. Horniman, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal will always be remembered by Indians. Strangely enough, while Sir A. Watson referred to Kipling and others, he did not so much as mention of the name of Mr. B. G. Horniman, one of the British Journalists who could be said to have truly championed the cause of democracy. Kipling's contributions to British literature might be great. But freedom-loving people will remember not Kipling but Besant and Horniman.

Indian Journalists

Sir Alfred Watson referred to the Indian-owned English press and paid handsome tributes to men like Surendranath Bannerjee and Chintamani. He was glad that Indians and British were co-operating to ensure that newspapers in the sub-continent, whether in English or Indian languages, should be worthy of a great country. Undoubtedly India would like the press to maintain the highest traditions of the institutions. But it would not be right to suggest that without the presence of British journalists Indians would not be able to do so. Sir Alfred was not right when he said "the Indian journalist was frequently educated in Britain, from seeing how life flowed in a free country, received the ideas he had endeavoured to promote." There is nothing wrong in learning from others. Indians have definitely learnt many things from the British. But the fact remains that a large majority of Indian journalists had no education in Britain. Many of them did not have an opportunity of visiting this country. Lala Lajpat Rai, Motilal Ghosh, Bepin Chandra Pal and Kalinath Ray had no education in Britain. And such stalwarts of Indian journalism like Mr Brelvi have not even visited Britain. Sir Alfred's lecture was extremely interesting and even those who might not have agreed with his conclusions must have thoroughly enjoyed it.

Bloody Clashes In Palestine

Arab "Operation Blockade" Seeks To Split Jewish Areas

(From Our Correspondent)

JERUSALEM,: Behind the bloody picture of large-scale "massacres" of Arabs, the scenes of destruction, taking toll of life and property and thus eclipsing other news from Palestine, both Arabs and Jews there are feverishly consolidating their positions, while leaders try to bolster up the fast deflecting morale of their respective peoples.

The Indignant Palestine Arabs, ill-armed and yet resorting to the known guerilla and street fighting methods—sniping, sabotage and semi-military attack and counter-attack—are being gradually driven into a desperate mood as they witness their opponents, the Jews, use treacherous ways of mass murders while avoiding to face them in the open.

The Jews, it seems, have already played their hand during the past five weeks since the conflict started and have alerted the Arabs—after inflicting heavy losses on them—appear to have grown fearful of the results of their murderous onslaught while they glean reports of the swelling armed Arab camp.

Jewish Fears

Thus, the Jewish Agency has formally requested United Nations through its General Secretary to speed up the formation of an international police force to preserve law and order in Palestine. M. Shertok, head of the Agency's political department, comforted a Jewish press gathering yesterday before he left for New York after a brief visit to Tel Aviv.

Arab political observers here regard the statement as an indication of the feeling of the inability to cope with the gathering momentum of Arab "resistance". It is also a change in the attitude, they add, boldly expressed by Zionist spokesmen during the U. N. Assembly deliberations on Palestine last November when they boasted their Defence Organisations' preparedness to safeguard the geographic and political integrity of the envisaged Jewish state.

Shertok, it is reported, revealed the Agency's recent move after a conference with David Bengurion, chief of the Agency Executive in Palestine, which was attended by heads of the Defence Organisations, who allegedly expressed their misgivings concerning their preparedness to face the Arabs in the developing armed conflict.

American Arms For Jews

It is learned here that while the American Government had recently declared an embargo on the export of arms and military equipment to the Middle and Near East, the Agency was endeavouring to obtain the release of certain quantities of "necessary war materials" to Jewish Palestine. The Agency, it is also learned, was promised a loan of 100 million dollars from American financial quarters to assist in the setting up of the proposed state and the settlement of Jewish refugees.

Little importance however, is attached by Arab circles to these latter reports since they are not likely to affect the course of the maturing Arab preparations for the forthcoming struggle. Besides, it is added, what World Jewry cannot send to Palestine in open deals, it will secure through smuggling—to the all-Jewish port of Tel Aviv.

Fighting Commences

A four-day armed contest for the northern 'gate' of Greater Jerusalem ended yesterday evening when British troops occupied Arab and Jewish houses—some of which had already been bombed or half-destroyed by fire — across both sides of the upper Kishon Valley which is crossed by the vital Nablus road bridge and thus "re-opened" the road to normal traffic.

The first two kilometres of this road leading north out of Jerusalem is the only one which Jews there could use to reach their main hospitals on Mount Scopus and the Hebrew University. For Arabs, however, it is the main artery to the rest of northern Palestine and the only "open" connection left with Arab Jaffa.

To keep it safe from Jewish "taxicab bomb throwers" and snipers, "National Guards" took it upon themselves to harass all Jewish traffic on this road and restrict it to ambulances. But the Jews would not have it. Instead, they countered, first by sniping at Arab traffic from well-concealed nests, and then by shelling Arab houses with mortars and Molotov Cocktails from points within the Jewish quarter.

The contest reached a climax two nights ago when about 9 p.m. Jewish terrorists, disguised as British soldiers and numbering about 70, made a dash across the narrow valley and attempted to shoot and bomb out the few Arab defenders of the opposite Arab quarter of Sheikh Jarrah. After a three-hour "battle" in a waning moon during which both sides closed up using pistols, rifles, stenguns and grenades, British troops in armoured cars and brencarriers intervened and stopped the firing.

On the following afternoon, the troops occupied "strategic" points along two-kilometre strech forming the borders leaving about 100 metres of no-man's land. In this manner, the Nablus road was reopened temporarily to traffic.

The contest is typical of a large number of "undecided" battles at present developing throughout the country in which Arabs and Jews aim at cutting one another's lines of communications. These "operations" are expected to assume wider proportions and become bloodier with the rising tempo of Arab-Jewish fighting.

Arab "Operation Blockade"

No Arab traffic to the largest all-Arab town of Jaffa is able to pass through western Greater Jerusalem, which preponderantly Jewish. But while Jewish means of forcing "deviations" of some traffic are restricted to suburbs of towns —Haifa and Jerusalem mainly — the long stretches of highways running through Arab areas lend themselves to the usually more effective blockade means.

For, it is the blockade of Jewish areas—three, according to the United Nations partition proposals— and the disruption of communications between them which will soon become one of the principal objectives of Arab guerillas. It is believed that when this "Operation Blockade" achieves its objective, it would be only a matter of weeks before Zionist leaders realise the futility of pressing further the demand for the establishment of their visualised state.

The Arab blockade is also intended to hem in the scattered Jews of the settlements into the maritime plain and convert the area into one large "refugee camp" in an effort to complicate inextricably Zionist plans for caring for more illegal immigrants who are destined to increase the proportion of Jews to Arabs in the country. Arab political circles affirm that to overcome the obvious defect of the argument, that of "being a minority everywhere and a majority nowhere," Zionist leaders encourage large scale illegal Jewish immigration to Palistine.

Nothing final is known of the real Arab "military" plans, but indications are that these will follow the general objective of splitting the Jewish areas and forcing the Jews there to seek "safety in numbers," which action complements "Operation Blockade."

In Defence Of Capital Punishment

Bernard Shaw's Surprising Comment

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON—The introduction of the Criminal Justice Bill in the British Parliament, has revived the controversy about the ethics and effectiveness of capital punishment. The advocates of the abolition of the Death Penalty are stressing that the method of capital punishment is unworthy of this country and in entire contradiction of the spirit and purpose of humane treatment of the criminal. Those who want to retain the capital punishment, rest their case largely, if not entirely, on the inappropriateness of the present times for the experiment. When deadly and violent crime is increasing everywhere they argue penalties should be stiffened and not relaxed.

But do executions serve as an effective deterrent? Hundreds of thousands have been hanged. Yet murders continue to disgrace human behaviour.

American Testimony

On the other hand, the experience of several countries show that the abolition of the death penalty does not lead to an increase in crime. In fact, it seems actually to lead to an improvement in the crime situation.

The figures for American states show that in the States that have abandoned the death penalty there is not only a lower murder rate than the average or the whole of U.S.A. but much more important from the point of public safety is the fact that there is a higher proportion of murders cleared up and of murderers brought to justice than in the United States as a whole.

Of course, there is always opposition to penal reform and it would have been a surprise if voice had not been given to alarms on the present occasion. Many years ago men stealing even five shillings from a shop or ship were sent to the gallows in this country. In 1810 Sir Samuel Romilly introduced a Bill with the modest object of abolishing the death penalty in the case of offences of theft. But this aroused a howl of protest and even a man like Lord Ellenborough, speaking in the House of Lords declared that if thieves were not hanged the security of property would be endangered.

Shavian Defence

Bernard Shaw's intervention in the controversy came as a surprise. The surprise was the greater when it was found that he had intervened in the defence of the Death penalty, for it has been almost taken for granted that the Irish dramatist was always ahead of his fellow-men. But he put his case in such extravagant language that it has failed to provoke even a serious discussion.

His case appears to rest on the jungle theory of 'kill or get killed.' He considers murderers little different from mad dogs and he would liquidate them. Bernard Shaw recognises that in countries where there is no death penalty there is no increase in crime. But, he says there is "the atrociously cruel alternative of imprisonment for life". This imprisonment, according to him results in their "wasing and depraving honest citizens as warders, chaplains and jail governors, who are almost as much prisoners as the criminals they have to torment."

These are not the arguments that are going seriously to influence the law-makers in this country in spite of their august parentage. The question of capital punishment was fully considered by a Parliamentary Committee in 1930. After examining facts and figures and having taken into consideration the experience of countries that had abolished the death penalty, the Committee gave its opinion that capital punishment might "be abolished in this country without endangering life or property or impairing the security of society." Those conclusions, it is not contended have been invalidated by later experience. In fact, later experience only reinforces the conclusions of the Committee. It has also been found that executions create an unhealthy sympathy for the murderer rather than for the victim. Capital punishment, as the "Times" observes, "abandons the hope of reform and, therefore, there is a presumption against it." And as it has been proved to be ineffective, there would appear to be no case for the retention of a penalty which only degrades the state and society.

However, what the Abolitionists seek at the moment is not the elimination of the death penalty once and for all. They want the Criminal Justice Bill before the British Parliament to suspend capital punishment for five years The proposal is extremely modest and its adoption would provide the parties to the controversy suitable means of ascertaining true facts for the purpose of coming to final decision in the future."

MENON VISITS RAHIMTOOLAH

LONDON, Jan. 20. (I.P.A.): "Mr. Krishna Menon's visit has made us very happy and it was a good gesture on his part," commented the Pakistan House Press Relations officer on Mr. Menon's goodwill visit to Mr. Habib Rahimtoolah Pakistan High Commissioner yesterday.

After the meeting was arranged, Mr. Menon accompanied by Sardar Khushwant Singh, India House Public Relations Officer called Mr. Rahimtoolah and stayed with him for 45 minutes.

After the meeting Mr. Rahimtoolah told the Indian Press Association that "Mr. Khushwant Singh is the first Sikh to visit Pakistan House."

As journalists who are interested in the news of this goodwill visit expressed wish to witness the two High Commissioners meet each other, Pakistan High Commissioner's secretary inquired of Mr. Menon whether he had any objection. Mr. Menon replied that he was visiting his brother High Commissioner in his house and could not object to any arrangements there.

Last night's special thanksgiving meeting in Friend's House was attended by Lord Pethick Lawrence and prominent Indians and Englishmen, where speakers expressed relief and gratification over Gandhiji's breaking fast.

The India League is holding a dedication meeting on Wednesday to send a message of thanks and homage to Gandhiji.

(Continued from Col. 3.)

camps organised for the purpose of training convicted persons as useful citizens. Other amendments ask for the abolition of the silent cell, bread-and-water diet. Birching, it is proposed, be rationed and controlled—top-limit twenty five strokes. Other suggestions are that finger-prints should be destroyed on acquittal, appeal courts should be forbidden to increase sentences and a person acquitted should have his costs paid by the prosecution. Some teetotaller M.P.'s want that probation conditions should include a "abstinence from intoxicating liquor in cases of drunkenness or offences committed when drunk". But not many amendments have the chance of acceptance in a house that is chary of sweeping changes.

ALL INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 8-00 hours I.S.T on 20th January, 1948.

Ahmedabad 72 65 0.9 4.3 plus 4.1 Allahabad 75 51 0 0.3 minus 0.9 Bangalore 15 61 0. 1.6 minus 1.7 Baroda 83 65 0.2 0.2 Belgaum 82 61 0 2.9 plus 0.9 BOMBAY 84 71 0 0.2 minus 0.5 Calcutta 78 57 0 1.8 plus 0.7 Cherrapunji 67 63 0 0.1 minus 2.5 Colombo 90 74 0 14.2 minus 6.5 Cuttack 79 61 0 4.7 plus 2.8 Darjiling 57 37 0 0.2 minus 1.0 Dehra Dun 69 52 0 0.2 minus 2.3 Delhi 67 54 0 2.6 plus 1.7 Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 64 0 1.1 minus 0.5 Lucknow 70 54 0 1.1 plus 0.2 Madras 83 68 0 5.5 minus 14.9 Mahabaleshwar 71 58 0 0.7 minus 1.2 Nagpur 82 59 0 2.4 plus 0.9 Ootacamund 65 44 0 3.6 minus 5.5 Pachmarhi 71 51 0 0.9 minus 0.7 Patna 73 55 0 0.3 minus 0.5 Poona 81 64 0 0.5 minus 0.8 Rajkot 80 66 0 0.1 minus 0.2 Shillong 63 41 0 0.3 minus 1.9 Sholapur 85 66 0 0.4 minus 1.4 Simla 51 38 0.1 1.4 minus 1.7 Surat 86 61 0 1.6 minus 7.7.

DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY
POONA, Jan! 20.

Following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday, the 20th January, 1948:—

Rainfall has been widespread in Rajputana and local in west Central India, the East Punjab and Gujarat and occurred at a few stations in the West Central Provinces, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan.

Night temperatures have been generally above normal over the whole country and markedly so in the region from Gujarat and the North Bombay Deccan to the South Punjab.

FORECAST UNTIL 21st EVENING: Thundershowers are likely to occur locally in East Rajputana and at a few stations in the West United Provinces, West Rajputana, West Central India, the extreme South Peninsula and in and near Gujerat. Precipitation is also likely at a few places in Assam, over the East Punjab hills and in Kashmir.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

"To admit a mistake openly, to disclose its reasons, to analyse the conditions which gave rise to it, to study attentively the means of correcting it—these are the signs of a serious party: This means the performance of its duties, this means education and training the 'class', and then the 'masses'"

—LENIN.

The Bombay Chronicle

DECONTROL OF CLOTH

The decision of the Government of India to relax considerably its control over cotton textiles is not altogether surprising. Though only in November last the Government announced its decision to put into force its Standardisation Scheme for the production of cloth and yarn, shortly thereafter it decided to relax control over food "in pursuance of a policy of progressive decontrol of commodities". The progress in changing decisions has been fast indeed. For we have now a considerable relaxation of cloth control in general, together with a complete and immediate withdrawal of control over the prices and distribution of imported cloth and yarn. Nay, the question of prices of indigenous cloth too will be left to the industry because, forsooth Government has received "the assurance of the Industry that they will fix reasonable prices". The mills will also "be allowed to work out their own production programmes", subject to "certain limitations of a general nature devised to increase production." But past experience which led to control, makes one fear that both in respect of production and the fixing of prices millowners will pay far more attention to their own interests than to those of the public. Nor are the public much impressed by Government's assurance that it is prepared "to consider the reimposition of control should circumstances render it necessary." Government has not cited facts and figures to show what circumstances justify the virtual withdrawal of control. It does not seem likely to be in any haste to reimpose control.

Both Government and millowners evidently believe that decontrol will by itself help to stimulate the production of cloth. But workers in Bombay who have already gone on a token strike as a protest against the policy of decontrol, are likely to be more discontented by the extension of the policy to cotton cloth. We hope they will not demonstrate their protest in another strike. At various meetings in the city Sardar Vallabhbhai has earnestly urged workers and their leaders not to precipitate needless strikes, harmful to themselves as well as the public in general. He has also pointed out that it is common fairness for them to honour

[illegible] leaders of the Philippine Republic who in a stirring speech pleaded for [illegible] representatives agreed to only a few days ago. As pointed out by Pandit Nehru in his broadcast, defects in the distribution of wealth are more easily remedied if there is more production. But alas, the new policy is not likely to stimulate production of the requisite character, though it is to be hoped the position will not be worsened by unnecessry strikes.

The new policy does not seem to be a boon to the cotton growers either. The removal of floor and ceiling prices is welcomed, but the Government has adopted new measures to check any increase in raw cotton prices. It is a known fact that for the past several years cotton prices in this country were kept considerably below world parity with a view to assisting the textile industry and to giving an impetus to the grow-more-food campaign. However, the new measures of banning exports of short staple cotton and increasing the export duty may mean a drop of about Rs. 25|- per candy today. This virtually means cotton farmers are denied fair price for their produce. Large quantities of long staple cotton are grown in Pakistan and our industry will have to rely on foreign imports. Foreign grown cotton is about 16 cents per lb. higher, as compared with local produce. Thus when foreign growers are allowed full price why should Indian cotton growers be denied their just claim? If our textile industry wants to be free from the need of foreign cotton, we must encourage production of long staple cotton in this country and this can be done only by allowing a fair price to our cotton growers. Altogether, we cannot help expressing our deep distrust of the new policy and methods of decontrol and of our fear that neither the consumers of cloth nor the cotton growers will be benefited by it. The millowners, of course, have reason to be jubiliant.

All Eyes On India

Milions in this sub-continent would experience a sense of pride and gratification over the reactions produced in the West by Mahatma Gandhi's fast and its successful end. The Press of Europe and America has showered enthusiastic and wholehearted tributes on him for his high idealism and his spiritual strength. These tributes are no exaggerated compliments They show a correct appreciation of the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi and its fundamental message for the world, namely, the message of peace and love instead of war and hatred. The Western world is rent and torn with hate and with fears of imminent war. It has watched helplessly the development of Atom Bomb in its own hands. It couldn't see a way of escape from cataclysm. It was enveloped in complete darkness. Mahatma Gandhi's fast and its message have come to it as the ray of the one and only light that can dispel the darkness and save the West and the world. Hence it is that the West is watching with "envy and hope" the demonstration of a power which may prove greater than the Atom Bomb. But, however bright and potentially strong, it is still a ray which has yet to grow into full light. It can if the people of India and Pakistan discharge their responsibility. Upon them depends the vindication of the hope of the world. If they prove true to the spirit of the fast, they will have saved themselves and they will also have saved the world so that history could record that it was once again the East that proved the saviour of mankind.

Frankly Speaking

Spurious Reforms In Goa

The new Constitution proposed by the Portuguese Government for the administration of Goa and placed before the Government Council of Portuguese India last week is based on the assumption that Portuguese India "forms an integral part of the unity of the Portuguese nation". It is a fantastic assumption and is justly repudiated by the people of Portuguese India. Mr. S. B. D'Silva and Mr. Vasant P. Borkar of the National Congress (Goa) voice the feelings of the people when they say that "Goa is and has ever been an integral and vital part of India, geographically, ethnically, culturally and, of course, from the economic point of view as well". Even apart from the above-mentioned assumption, the proposed Constitution is utterly reactionary, the Executive and the Legislature being dominated by officials and nominated members.

Reject Them

We have no doubt, therefore, that the people of Goa will wholeheartedly follow the advice of the Goa Congress leaders "to reject in toto the Statute offered by the Portuguese Government as long as they do not recognise the sovereignty of the people by calling a Constituent Assembly of the citizens of Goa .....and so long as they have not given constitutional recognition to the fundamental rights of citizenship for the assertion of which the Satyagrahis have been fighting for the past 18 months". The leaders rightly insist that the release of the political prisoners must be a condition precedent to any negotiations between the Government and the leaders. The proposed Statute itself recognises that Portuguese India is "self-governing in every aspect of its functions". If so it must follow that the people of Portuguese India must [illegible] countries concerned and it is my hope that at the meeting towards the end of [illegible] they have all along received the full moral support of India and we are happy to note that it is the declared policy of the Indian National Congress that its struggle for India's freedom cannot be over so long as there is a single inch of Indian soil under any foreign or autocratic native power. So long as the people of Goa carry on their struggle by peaceful and legitimate means they will continue to receive the full moral support of the people of India.

Encouragement For Delhi

On the termination of his fast Mahatma Gandhi has been flooded with messages of goodwill from far and near and from people in all walks of life and of all shades of opinion. These messages and the public tributes paid to him and to the righteousness of his cause all the world over constitute also an encouraging justification for the people of Delhi, whose response made the fast a success. They have much to do yet, but we are certain that they will do it, strengthened by the consciousness of their great contribution and of the support of the entire world. They will also feel gratified at the response from Pakistan. Mahatma Gandhi has published the full text of the telegram sent to him by the Nawab of Mamdot, the Premier of West Punjab, which, while expressing "deep admiration and sincere appreciation for your great gesture for the furtherance of a noble cause", also assures him that the West Punjab Ministry will follow the policy of protecting the lives and honour of minorities and of giving them equal rights of citizenship "with redoubled vgorour".

Nothing Is Impossible

That telegram represents an important change in temper and attitude and is very welcome. If it is implemented, as Delhi and the rest of India has already proceeded to implement their obligations to the Muslim citizens of the Union, the chapter of sorrow and suffering, of hate and bitterness will close in no time in both the States. India has recently made a number of friendly gestures, which prove its "bona fides" towards Pakistan. Yet another comes in the shape of the assurance—such an assurance was really never needed—by India's Prime Minister that the Union Government has had no intention or even desire of undoing the partition. Many unfortunate statements have been made by responsible leaders of Pakistan in this connection. It is time to end that suspicion and to adopt a new spirit. Nothing is impossible after the miracle of the fast. And nothing should be allowed to be impossible.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The Electricity Bill

Sir,—The Select Committee on the Electricity Bill is at present sitting in Delhi. Meanwhile the prices of Electricity shares are nose-diving here. These shares are genuine investment scrips and are not in the "forward" list and they are seldom affected by the day-to-day fluctuations. To cite only one instance, the Ajmer Electric sought the bottom of Rs. 7 from Rs. 12-8 within a matter of four days, i.e. a loss of 44 per cent. The same has more or less been the fate of other shares. It is worth remembering that what happens to this industry today will happen to others tomorrow.

The Government of India does not seem to know its own mind. Every member cautions the audience at the outset that he is speaking in his individual capacity and not on behalf of the Government and at the same time asserts that he knows the mind of the Government as a whole. The Prime Minister spoke very reassuring words before the Associated Chambers of Commerce. The Finance Minister who presented his first Budget for a Free India spoke of the need for Government receiving co-operation from all quarters, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had a goood word for private enterprise and yet the Minister for Works, Power and Mines, who is in charge of the Electricity Bill, hinted at forcing down the prices considerably before the Government bought the Companies. No wonder that the market is jittery.

So far as the Electricity Bill is concerned, right from the beginning the industrialists concerned expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Government in evolving a reasonable measure, but it is the Government who have treated them with scant courtesy. It is true that with a view to ascertain their views, the Government convened a conference in Simla in July last year but the Government's decisions on the recommendations of this conference have never been communicated either to the public or to the industry, nor has the Bill been circulated for public opinion in its altered form, as the Government should have done.

Will the Bill justify the enormous cost in money and labour which it has already meant to the country and the hold-up which its prolonged consideration has caused in the development of India's power resources in the last few years? Is this the time when the country is tired of the deadening effect of Government control and there is an influential agitation for decontrol everywhere to introduce new control? The only effect of this Bill, so far as one can see, can be that it would dry up the free flow of capital at its source and as a result would retard the progress of expansion of the industry. It would also affect prejudicially the interests of the consumer and would affect the growth of small industry which is expected from the expansion of the existing supply service. Finally, it would spell ruin to the small investor.

The investors of these shares which fall under the category of 'safe' ones who are mostly drawn from the middle classes are as much members of the public as the consumers and they are also equally entitled to have their interests safeguarded. The Government does not seem to have had any regard for the interests of the consumers either, for where the existing companies, on their own initiative [illegible] span of time.

firm like the Tata Power have issued 7½ per cent Preference shares—these shares are entitled to a maximum rate of only 5.3 per cent. When we remember the fact that the effect of Clause 4 would be to frighten away the intending investors, since the return would tend to diminish from year to year (as depreciation also will be taken away from the capital) and the fact that once the principles are enforced, when new development capital is required, instead of employing surplus profits etc. it will be necessary for undertaking to raise fresh capital from the public or borrow from other sources, this burden is sure to fall on the ordinary shareholders as a result of the loss incurred on preference shares.

To illustrate the havoc caused by this Bill, let us take a concern like Nadiad Electric Supply Co. Ltd. for an example. This concern has a paid-up capital of six lacs out of which three and a half lacs are preference shares and as a result of the application of the principles, the shareholders are entitled to a return on only one hand three-fourths lacs.

Under this Bill, depreciation, Debentures, other secured loans and preference capital are all excluded when it comes to the calculation of profit although they form as much of the capital invested in the undertaking as do ordinary share capital. They are used for buying plant etc. and are subscribed by shareholders.

In fixing the standard rate, which is a yard-stick to measure the reasonable return, the Government have not only copied the most industrially advanced countries like Great Britain and America where electric service has nearly reached the soaking point but they have even curtailed the yield further. There is no reason to suppose that the Indian investing public will accept a lower yield on capital than is obtainable abroad. On the contrary the reverse is the case.

Further, the Standard Rate is based on the Government rate of loans which is controlled by the Government in a most artificial manner through the operation of the Reserve Bank and that rate has no bearing on industrial shares.

To sum up, so far as the ordinary investor is concerned, the artificial reduction of capital by the elimination of preference shares, debentures, [illegible] time.

There is no doubt about Britain following the American foreign policy in [illegible] India" and "Harijan", specially when the [illegible] mentioned "Peace" and [illegible] in order to increase the charges by enhancing the tax.

It is an elementary principle of Company finance that preference issues are a most popular form of raising money and they have become an indispensable adjunct to the capital structure of a company. Under the 'Principles' which are a part of the Bill, these will not count as capital and whatever be the rate on which they have been raised—a reputable year to year, a very rigorous fixation of the lowest possible return without a corresponding protection against leaner days are the causes which contribute to the collapse of the market so far as electricity shares are concerned and the Government would be well advised to drop the Bill in the interests of the consumer and the small investor, otherwise the door for future expansion will be closed.—Yours, etc.

A. VAIDYANATHA IYER.

REORGANISATION OF CONGRESS

Suggestions For Changes In Congress Constitution

(By MANIBHAI G. DESAI.)

The creed and the fundamental policies of the Congress would be defined by the Objectives' Committee specially appointed for the purpose. But it is beyond doubt that the Congress must strive for the establishment, in actual practice, of the rule of the people, for the people, by the people and of the social order based on economic justice for there can be no real democracy without economic equality.

2. Membership of the Congress should be open only to those who subscribe to the creed as well as the fundamental policies which the A. I. C. C. may, on the recommendations of the sub-committee, lay down in its Objectives' Resolution. Such a rule, again, will have to be strictly enforced to make the Congress a homogeneous and well-knit organisation and to prevent reactionary and/or communal elements from entering the same. (The present Congress is a heterogeneous body composed of all sorts of interests.)

3. The jurisdiction of the Congress should comprise the Indian Dominion only. While one would rejoice if the two 'sovereign' States of what was till August 14th last called India, are reunited, it would be most advisable if the Congress would fully appreciate the hard facts of the situation and base its policies on the reality that Pakistan has been created to stay.

4. It would, I feel, be proper if the Congress would directly function in the States that have acceded to the Indian Dominion. Even Mahatma Gandhi desires that the present rulers of the States should become constitutional monarchs like the King of England and it would behove the Congress to help people attain that object as speedily as possible. The present day division of India—I mean the Indian Union—into provinces and states seem, moreover, unnatural from the Geographical, Cultural and Linguistic points of view and there is already a strong case for a merger of some of them into homogeneous units. But leaving aside such wider issues for the time being, the Congress can insist on the same level of administration in the states as prevails in the adjoining provinces.

DIRECT ELECTIONS.

5 (a) The elections to the Committee other than primary committees should be direct—even the elections of the Governors of the provinces are going to be direct—and only those who faithfully abide by the social and economic policies of the Congress as laid down in the Objectives' Resolution be made eligible to stand for elective posts. No additional qualifications seem to be necessary but it may be considered whether the time has come to delete the Khaddar clause, from the existing constitution. Genuine Khaddar is difficult to obtain and now that the country has achieved independence Central as well as Provincial Governments are committed to the promotion of Khaddar and Cottage industries. The Khadi or Gandhi cap with the white Kurta or Coat moreover, has ceased especially in cities to be a symbol of camaraderie with the poor or of simple living or of genuine patriotism.

(b) The elections to the Congress bodies should be annual and no special representation seem called for if the clause about membership is strictly enforced.

6. It is widely known that some undesirable tendencies and elements have inevitably entered the Congress bodies since the adoption of the Parliamentary Programme in 1937 which has tended to make them less homogeneous and democratic and more exclusive and capitalistic in content as well as in spirit than before. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has publicly criticised Congressmen who form cliques and indulge in dirty devices for selfish ends. He laid his finger on the pulse when he said more than two years ago at a meeting of Congress workers just after the A.I.C.C. session in 1945 in Bombay:—"The great evil that has come into our institution is that Congressmen form groups and try to monopolise power with the result that good people who do not join any group or party have to get out or be crushed while those who have the backing of some group come forward and *the Congress as well as the cause suffers.*"

The Congress is the only mighty organisation in the country and human nature being what it is, it would not be difficult to understand that there would always be opportunists, hypocrites and self-seekers who would try to profit by its power and prestige to the great detriment of the cause. It is therefore absolutely necessary to embody some rules in the constitution to minimise—it does not appear possible to eliminate them entirely—what may be termed the spoils of office, power and wealth. With this object in view one ventures to make the following suggestions:—

INDEPENDENT ELECTION MACHINERY.

(a) Election machinery of the Provincial Congress Committees should be made entirely independent of the control of the P.C.C.'s.

Time was, before 1930, when one had to request one's friends to become P.C.C. members. But now they also have become powerful and important bodies. They recommend candidates for legislatures and appoint Boards for selecting candidates for the municipalities. The membership of the P.C.C.'s, moreover, is an opportunity to gain importance, publicity etc. to which the spirit of service seems to be subordinated. For becoming members of the P.C.C., therefore,—bogus members—bogus in the sense that membership fee and sometimes even a premium is paid by prospective candidates who get enrolled from their spheres of influence or circles. Congress members who are expected to vote for these gentlemen on the election day—are said to be enrolled in thousands and it is no wonder if the whole Congress machinery is utilized by those in power for the advantage of that particular group. Fairness and equality of opportunity to all are mere words and appear to be at a discount when the interests of a coterie are to be served. Rajaji also sometime back complained about the 'black market' in membership in his province. The evils of office therefore seem widespread. The appointment of Polling officers etc. again, does not appear to be over-board and one may not be wrong in saying that despite malpractices and defects the elections of municipalities and legislatures conducted by the oft-condemned bureaucracy seem, cleaner and fairer than those managed by Congress bosses who themselves are candidates—who swear in season and out by the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the great Apostle of Truth and Non-violence.

WHOLESOME RULE.

(b) Secondly, in order to minimise concentration of power and/or the evils of office in one or more persons *a rule to the effect that no Office-bearer of the P.C.C. or the District Congress Committees could hold the same office for more than a year be embodied in the Congress constitution.* If I am not mistaken some such rule has been inserted in the constitution of the All-India Spinners' Association under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. Such a rule is again, to be found in the constitutions of the well-known commercial bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and the Federation of Indian Chambers, New Delhi.

(c) It may further be observed especially in cities that some persons who are not full time workers are holding more than one posts or positions to which they can hardly do justice. Thus they are in the P.C.C., in the Municipalities and/or legislatures and other important funds, committees etc. Apart from ability, these gentlemen have after all their physical as well as mental limitations for they also attend to their business and the work naturally suffers. For maintaining, moreover, a practical monopoly of all key or worthwhile jobs or positions for themselves and their 'friends' these local bosses may have to indulge in intrigues, nepotism, creation of yesmen and in everything which would make democracy a mere show if not a farce or a fraud. It is not seldom that one finds independent sincere congressmen with their fine record of service, sacrifice and ability becoming for all practical purposes 'outcastes' if they do not happen to be in the good books of the local Congress bosses, who may have captured and retained control over the Congress machinery, by ways and means which, to say the least, may not be above board. It is, therefore, suggested that a rule be embodied in the constitution debarring *P.C.C. members—or at any rate its Office-bearers from contesting elections to the municipalities and/or legislatures.* Thus only those who have no aptitude or much faith in Parliamentary work would care to enter the P.C.C.'s and with such a division of work there would be greater fairness, better efficiency and more solid work in every field of activity. After all, there is ample man power and work to be done if it is suitably and equitably arranged without considerations of power politics and every one would be able to select and try to specialise in the work for which he or she has a better aptitude, faith or opportunity. The cause would thus be immensely served.

(d) The real wealth of a nation consists in the character and calibre of the men and women who compose the same. The Congress institutions should, therefore, be run in such a manner as to get more and more people of such type and train them, if necessary, for efficient national service. Such people are likely to be found more amongst the rank and file—who by the way have lost any effective voice in the Congress bodies—than elsewhere but in the society as at present constituted they can only give full time service if they are paid a reasonable salary. The success which Sardar Patel achieved in Bardoli and Gujarat is in no small measure due to the whole time and self-less services rendered by a fine band of workers who were 'paid' a sort of salary for their bare maintenance. All Ministers etc. are paid and if equality of opportunity for work, ability or service is to have any tangible meaning the Congress must make provision for paid services in all spheres of its activities. It is then only that we shall get the right man for the right job at the right time.

It is hoped that the constitution sub-committee would carefully weigh these as well as other suggestions and make suitable recommendations with a view to make the Congress an effective organisation for rendering tangible services to the common man of this land.

JAI HIND.

Increasing Industrial Productivity

British Government Sets Up Committee

(By Herbert Tracey, Member of the Trades Union Congress).

An advisory committee with unusual functions and terms of reference, probably unique in relation to Government activities, has been brought into existence to promote the development of scientific methods of increasing industrial productivity in Britain.

The setting up of this Industrial Productivity Committee was announced by the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, just before Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess. Its appointment rests upon Mr. Morrison's conviction that a wider application of research in natural sciences, technology and social sciences will secure a major contribution, in due time, to greater efficiency in the productive processes. Accordingly, he has set up the Committee to supplement the work of the existing Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, established early in 1947 to assist him, as Lord President, with the responsibility for the Government's machinery of economic planning.

REPRESENTATIVE BODY

The chairman of the new Industrial Productivity Committee is Sir Henry Tizard, a scientist of great eminence, already acting as the Chairman of the Government's Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, and also of the [illegible] including Sir Edward Appleton, and leading industrialists, like Sir George Schuster, are members of the new Committee. The Committee is to be further expanded by the appointment of one or more employers' representatives chosen in consultation with the Federation of British Industries and the British Employers' Confederation, and by one or more members chosen in consultation with the Trades Union Congress.

The co-operation of the trade union movement in this new field is regarded by the Lord President as of the utmost importance. The General Council, for a number of years past, has maintained its scientific Advisory Committee whose members include such outstanding scientists as Professor Blackett, world authority on atomic research, and Professor Newitt. Valuable advice and guidance from the scientific side have been afforded to the T.U.C. General Council by this Committee.

PROBLEMS FOR RESEARCH

The problems with which the Industrial Productivity Committee will be concerned, however, open up an entirely new approach to the problem of raising standads of efficiency in productive industry. Much has been done by the organisation for which Mr. Morrison is responsible in the field of scientific research, in order to show the way to greater industrial productivity. Even a preliminary examination of the question from the scientific standpoint shows wide differences in productivity in the same industry as between one factory and another with similar capital equipment. There are differences in productivity not only between factories, but also, of course, between different [illegible] murders while avoiding to face them in the open.

[illegible] shelling Arab houses with mortars and Molotov Cocktails from points [illegible] in output, material shortages have checked from time to time the rising output in engineering, but even so, there are some significant figures. The output of main-line locomotives in June, 1947, was 56 and in October 76. The number of railway wagons built rose from less than 3,000 in June to well over 4,00 in October, 1947. The production of tractors for agriculture, which was 4,300 in the first quarter of 1947, had risen by the third quarter of the year to 14,316

[illegible] from the form of the organisation it is to set up. There will be four panels: one concerned with technology including operational research, another with industrial morale, the third with substitutes and raw materials, and the fourth with the provision of technical information to industry. The panel dealing with human factors affecting industrial productivity, for instance, will work under the chairmanship of Sir George Schuster, and there will be both trade unionists and employers on it.

TIMELY USE OF RESULTS

No immediate short-term contribution to industrial productivity is expected from current scientific research. But it is realised that there are considerable potentialities in the early application of the results of such research.

Meanwhile, British industry is responding in a most remarkable way to the call for greater increase in production. Before the House of Commons adjourned for the Christmas holidays, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, who is also responsible for the mobilisation of Britain's productive resources, had an encouraging report to make about the overall rise in production. The rising output in the mining industry, he said, had enabled the country to resume coal exports. It is only a beginning, but a significant one. Sir Stafford Cripps assured the House that not a ton of coal would be wasted by allowing it to go abroad for anything not of real vital value to the country.

In steel production the industry is

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

NEW DELHI: His Holiness Shah Mohd. Taqi Aziz Mia Sajjadanashin Khankahanaizia Bareilly, in a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi says: "Anxious about your health. Praying Allah Almighty give you necessary strength to pass through present ordeal successfully. There is no greater friend of Mussalmans than you whether in Pakistan or Hindustan. I very sincerely believe this and would like every Mussalman to believe so".

—A.P.I.

* * *

Addressing a public meeting at Delhi, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, refuted Sir Zafrullah's allegations in the Security Council, declaring further that "leave aside conspiring against partition, if at this time Pakistan were to ask for a re-union, we shall definitely refuse it and resist any such move."

Now, let there be a fierce controversy on both sides of the border.

* * *

Apropos of the Kashmir deadlock at Lake Success, Reuter explains that Pakistan contends that it is entirely impossible to expect the present administration of Shaikh Abdullah to hold an impartial plebiscite in view of its declared policy for India.

The Big Four and the Security Council must respectfully agree, humbly apologising restrospectively for plebiscites and elections in Greece, Poland etc., etc.

* * *

"Through Mahatma Gandhi", says a French newspaper, "the East teaches us again that there exists another sort of revolution than the revolutions of hate".

Yes it does. But isn't the paper rather unfairly prejudicing, say, Sir Md. Zafrullah's work?

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi's fast has evoked striking tributes from the world press, each vying with the other in praising his great idealism, moral might and so on.

But we do not propose to dwell upon those tributes lest it be resented in certain quarters of this sub-continent as a sort of rubbing in.

* * *

Apropos of the telegram of Mir Laik Ali, the Hyderabad Prime Minister, to Mahatma Gandhi, it is revealed, says a press report, that Mir Laik Ali had planned to fly to Delhi and, if neeessary to Karachi, to conduct high level negotiations for the breaking of the fast.

He needn't let the breaking of the fast interfere with his programme.

* * *

The Pakistan Socialist Party proposes to frame a draft constitution for Pakistan on the lines of a Democratic and Secular State and will submit it to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly for its consideration.

We wish them success—if and when the Pakistan Constituent Assembly meets to consider a constitution.

* * *

In his recent broadcast, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, said: "We want a stream of wealth pouring out from our fields, factories and workshops and reaching our country's millions."

Speaking personally, we want first of all, accommodation to house our share of it.

STOCKS OF COTTON CLOTH FROZEN

Textile Commissioner's Intimation To Quota Holders & Commission Agents

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (A. P. I.)—A press note issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, today states:

Pursuant to the declaration of policy by the Government of India in regard to control over prices and distribution of cloth contained in the press note dated 19-1-48 and in continuation of the notice published in Bombay and Ahmedabad Newspapers, the Textile Commissioner desires to inform all quota-holders of mills in Bombay and Bombay Suburban District and Ahmedabad Borough and Commission agents in those areas taking delivery on behalf of up-country quota-holders of those mills and provincial or state buyers or the commission agents purchasing cloth on behalf of their principals in provinces or states that the stocks with them have been frozen for the purpose of recovering a levy at rates which will be communicated to them on receipt of their stock returns.

Quota holders in Bombay and Ahmedabad and commission agents in those places acting on behalf of up-country quotaholders are also informed that all release or delivery orders issued to them up to and including 20th January 1948 which are not presented by the buyer in whose favour they were issued for effecting purchases and for which payment for the goods released is not received by them are hereby treated as cancelled in cases in which payments has already been made by the buyer in whose favour these goods were released, it will be for the quotaholders or the commission agents on behalf of up-countriy quota-holders to recover from the buyer a levy at the rates communicated to them by the Textile Commissioner before giving delivery of the goods paid for. Thus a quotaholder or commission agent acting on behalf of san up-country quotaholder will have to pay this levy on all cloth in his hands which will also include cloth paid for but not taken delivery of by the provincial or state buyer or any other buyer.

CLOTH STOCKS FROZEN

The Provincial or state buyers or commission agents purchasing cloth on behalf of their principals in provinces or states from Bombay and Ahmedabad markets including dealers buying on behalf of the Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, are also informed that the Textile Commissioner has by a notification issued on 20th January 1948. Frozen in their hands all stocks of cloth purchased by them on behalf of their principals. They have also been asked separately to report all such stocks of cloth held by them in their possession. This information is required by the Textile Commissioner for recovering from the provincial or state buyer the levy of rates to be communicated to them by the Textile Commissioner. In the case of delivery or release orders which have already been negotiated by them and in respect of which payments are due to quotaholders have already been made by them, the provincial or state buyers or the commission agents acting on their behalf will have to pay to the quotaholder from whom the goods are urpurchased a further payment representing the levy to be prescribed by the Government of India. They are also informed that all goods released to them against purchase authorities issued in their favour will have to o despatched by them to the provinces or states on whose behalf purchases were made by them. Before movement of such goods is allowed, it will be for the provincial or state buyer to satisfy the Textile Commissioner that the levy at the prescribed rates has been paid by them or by the quota-holder from whom delivery of the goods was taken.

INSTRUCTIONS TO IMPORTERS CANCELLED

BOMBAY, Jan. 20, (API): The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India, states a press note, desires, to make it clear that, in pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to discontinue immediately control over the price and distribution of imported cloth and yarn all instructions issued by his office to the importers in respect of goods which have not been paid for, should be treated as cancelled.

The importers, however, have got to deliver the goods which have been paid for, but not taken delivery of, by the provincial buyers. No further instructions will be issued by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, in regard to the piece-goods which were allotted to the provincial nominees at the meeting of the importers held on the January 16, 1948.

INDONESIAN 'DEAL' FOR KASHMIR

(Continued from Page 1.)

for Pakistan objected that it had been previously agreed that these words should be dropped.

SCOPE OF RESOLUTION

The President ruled that it should be so done as the words were included in error. Then Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar for India countered that whether the words were retained or not, it should be clearly understood that the resolution could relate only to the Jammu and Kashmir question which was the only item on the Agenda. Mr. Ayyangar said: "In the course of discussions during the last two days we did consider the question of widening the scope of the Commission's functions.

The Pakistan Delegation wanted to include matters which did not relate to the Jammu and Kashmir question. After a good deal of agreement it was decided that while the Commission was being appointed primarily for the Jammu and Kashmir question, if, later on, the Security Council decided that any matters in the Pakistan complaint also required investigation, it would be appropriate to refer such questions to the same commission."

Mr. Ayyangar said the Indian delegation attached the greatest importance to the urgency of dealing with the situation in Jammu and Kashmir to halt fighting there.

Mr. Warren Austin, United States, wanted to know whether the Roundtable talks would go on after passing this resolution and the President replied he thought both parties were willing to continue private discussions. He was at their disposal for this purpose.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS SETTLEMENT

Mr. Philip Novel-Barker (Britain) said he thought the Council should express its warm congratulations to both parties for having been able to take this first step towards settlement. "I cannot doubt the establishment of the Commission will be of great benefit to the Security Council. I am sure both sides have had to make concessions to each other.

"This is theway in which litigants can arrive at an honourable result while maintaining honour and prestige," Mr. Noel-Baker said. "I wish on behalf of Britain to express warmest congratulations to you all."

General McNaughton, (Canada) supported the British statement and the Canadian delegation not only supported the present resolution but hoped it would be a good augury for future agreement.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

Sir Zafrullah Khan agreed this was a compromise resolution but regretted that the Indian representative should have chosen to put his own gloss on the resolution.

Sir Zafrullah said it was true that the language of the resolution referred specifically to the Jammu and Kashmir matter but it should also embrace all matters which were disturbing friendly relations between the two States.

BASIS OF SETTLEMENT

"Though we have here machinery agreed upon to carry into effect directives which may be given by the Security Council, our main task still remains to fix principles on which a wider settlement can be based. The machinery is there, but it will not come to life until the Security Council has arrived at a decision on basic principles which can underlie a settlement".

Mr. Ayyangar said he did not wish to mar the spirit of conciliation, but he must make one point clear. "The main question is whether we are investing the Commission with powers today to deal with the Jammu and Kashmir situation as well as other matters brought up by the Pakistan delegation."

Mr. Ayyangar pointed out that several matters in the Pakistan complaint were no longer disputes and there was hope that others could be settled. Bi-laterally. "In any case there is hardly any matter mentioned in that document which is likely to endanger international peace and security.

"I mention this to show that the Security Council is not in a position today to say whether the matters in the Pakistan document should be made subject to an inquiry by the Commission. We hope to be able to convince the Council that once it settled the Kashmir question, there will be nothing left between India and Pakistan which could endanger international peace and security.

"We cannot therefore agree that we are now setting up an instrument of the Security Council to deal with whatever matters the Council may wish to refer to the Commission. The Commission is only set up to deal with Jammu and Kashmir, though the Council is free to refer other matters to it later, if it so desires".

SERIAN CONGRATULATIONS

Faris Al Khoury, of Syria, added congratulations for the settlement so far as it showed they desired to find a peaceful solution. "This is a good resolution, though parts of it are vague. We hope that further meetings between the parties will clarify details".

Mr. Philip Noel-Baker said he could understand the preoccupations of Indian and Pakistan delegates. "I studied the resolution and it seems to me that the language expresses the compromise arrived at with great clarity and precision. It does full justice to the contentions of both parties".

China and Colombia also congratulated the parties on reaching a settlement.

M. Andrei Gromyko, of the Soviet Union could not agree on the principle governing the creation of the Commission. The principle proposed is one underlying the creation of the Indonesian Commission.

INDONESIAN DEAL

After a short desultory discussion on the comparison between the proposed Kashmir Commission and the former Indonesian Commission, the Council proceeded to vote.

When the President called on those in favour to raise hands, nine hands were lifted.

There was a dramatic pause when he asked for negative votes, and all eyes turned on M. Andrei Gromyko.

He sat impassively playing with a pencil. Then when absentions were called for, the Russian and Ukrainian hands went up and the resolution was passed with the required majority.

The Council adjourned at 5-45 p.m. G.M.T. (i.e. 11-15 p.m. I.S.T.) tonight.

Jews Besieged In Old Castle

Arabs Attack Settlement In West Galilee Hills

JEHIAM (Upper Galilee), Jan. 20 (Reuter)—Mortar shells from an Arab battery burst on the battlemented walls of an old Crusader Castle in the hills of Western Galilee today when a well-directed force of 500 Arabs besiged 100 Jews occupying the Castle as part of a mushroom-growing Settlement.

At dawn the Arabs blew up the bridge over the only road leading to the Castle and then attacked and burned a Jewish armoured car, killing five Settlement police and wounding four in the car.

They then turned to attack the Castle itself from all sides with machine guns, rifles and grenades, killing 44 settlers and wounding 15 before disappearing into the hills when British police and troops arrived.

The rescuers arrived in the nick of time, as the attackers had almost penetrated defences of the old Castle.

A solider of the Highland Light Infantry was seriously wounded today when Jews hurled a bomb and opened fire on British troops and police assisting the evacuation of a Jewish Old Peoples Home in the Jewish quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem, it was officially reported.

The inmates of the Home were being taken out through the Arab quarter with Arabs acting as stretcher-bearers and porters when the Jews attacked, according to the official report.

The troops returned the fire, killing one Jew and seriously wounding two others.

Haganah issued a denial of the official account, saying Arabs opened fire first as the party was passing through the Arab quarter.

British armoured cars today escorted a Haganah field ambulance unit into the Jewish quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem, where about 1,500 Jews have been blockaded by Arabs for the past two weeks.

The unit comprised three surgeons with medical orderlies and modern operating equipment. It will remain in the quarter as part of the Haganah "garrison" there, Jewish sources reported.

New Dutch State In South Borneo

BATAVIA, Jan. 20, (Reuter): A Decree of January 14 has established sections of Bandjermassin and Hiusungi, South Borneo, as self-Governing territory under the name of Daerah Bandjar, the Dutch East Indies Government announced today.

The Autonomous territory which has a population of some 1,500,000 will be governed by a Council of 45 of whom 37 will shortly be elected.

The Government Communique said the formation of Daerah Bandjar was the final step towards the political organisation of several Dutch areas in Borneo.

Autonomous self-governing territories in East and West Borneo were already established as parts of the future State of Kalimantan in the United States of Indonesia.

Dutch sources here reported that the Indonesian Premier, Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, and other Republican Ministers were leaving Batavia tomorrow for Jogjakarta for a Cabinet meeting on the resignation of the Masjoemi Party, which claims a membership of 10,000,000.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN ACCUSES SARDAR

"Employing All Kinds Of Weapons To Block Pakistan's Way To Progress"

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 19, (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's Prime Minister, declared at a public meeting at Sarai Alamgir on Sunday that Pathans were fully justified in accusing Pakistan of an indifferent attitude towards the Kashmiris, "but actually we do not want a war and wish to settle things by mutual consent."

"An Indo-Pakistan war, if unfortunately it comes," Mr. Liaquat Ali said, "will be equally disastrous for both states."

"If the other side, however, dares to take any steps by which we feel that our national honour and the safety of our state are endangered, we will not remain silent spectators for a single moment."

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan continued:+ "Indian Union Leaders who have never accepted the partition of India sincerely have been making elaborate designs to end Pakistan since its very birth. But I warn those leaders that their dream to maim and mutilate Pakistan will founder on the rock of disappointment so long as a single Muslim is alive in Pakistan."

"It is the intense desire of Sardar Patel, to block Pakistan's way to progress and to achieve that end he has been employing all kinds of weapons. Time and again he has been demanding from Indian Muslims disgraceful demonstration of their loyalty to the State. He will trust their Bonafides only if they sever all sympathies and connections with their brethren in Pakistan and humiliate themselves to such a degree that they cease to be Muslims. On the other hand, our policy, based on the dictates of the Koran, is to give full protection to the rights and privileges of all the nationals of Pakistan. I would advise the Indian leader to give up his methods and win over Muslims of his state with love and by according them equal treatment as meted out to Hindus and Sikhs. Loyalty, SardarPatel must remember, is never won by pressure."

LIAQUAT IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 19, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, arrived in Lahore today from Rawalpindi after the completion of his tour of the Frontier and Tribal Areas.

FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR VIET-NAM

PARIS, Jan. 20 (Reuter)—M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner for Indo-China, left Paris by air today on his way to Saigon after consultations with the French Government and ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam on the situation in Indo-China, where fighting has been going on between Indo-Chinese autonomist and French forces intermittently for more than a year.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai left Geneva today for Cannes on the first stage of his jcurney to Hongkong to begin consultations with representatives of various political and religious groups in Viet-Nam.

Bao Dai will join his wife and children in their Villa at Cannes and after a few days will fly to Hongkong.

Next month he will meet M. Bollaert on board a French cruiser off Tongking when a peace settlement is expected to be worked out for Viet-Nam.

A four-point proposal was submitted by M. Bollaert to the Ex-Emperor during their recent discussions, an official Viet-Nam spokesman said in Paris yesterday. The points were:

FIRSTLY: Independence and unity of Viet-Nam within the French Union;

SECONDLY: Viet-Nam police and infantry to be entirely Annamite, but all other arms including Navy and Air Force, to be officered by Frenchmen.

THIRDLY: The Viet-Nam Government to appoint Consuls, but Ministers and Ambassadors to be approved by the French Government;

FOURTHLY: France would require a democratic regime to be set up in Viet-Nam.

The Viet-Nam spokesman described the demand for a democratic regime as "an attempt to interfere in our internal affairs" and said the military proposals were a step back from the agreement of March 6, 1946, by which France recognised Viet-Nam as a Free State with its own Parliament, Treasury and Army.

SARDAR URGES LABOUR TO OBSERVE 3-YEAR TRUCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

diately rushed to different parts to prevent starvation of people. If dock workers struck work, ships could not be unloaded and the work had therefore to be done by army units.

At this stage a large section of the audience stood up and exhibited their posters which bore the slogans, "B. P. T. Employees Union Zindabad", "National Government must provide all employment for all." "No retrenchment without alternate jobs" "Pay or Provide", etc. The B. P. T. workers created stormy scenes but order was restored with the help of Congress volunteers so that the Sardar was able to resume his speech after an interruption of about 15 minutes.

GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY

"We must either govern or get out", said the Sardar, adding that the Government would not tolerate any effort at paralysis of the work by misguided labourers.

While the country was struggling to achieve her freedom and her beloved leaders rotted in jails, the Communists had not only co-operated with the alien Government but organised no strike throughout the duration of the war, recalled the Sardar.

Recently the Socialists had been threatening to leave the Congress. If they continued to behave irresponsibly the Congress would have to drive them out.

The Congress did not mind the Socialists running the Government but until they offered to do so the present Government would continue to run the administration efficiently. The Government had to feed, clothe and resettle 50 lakhs of refugees from Pakistan who had lost their dear and near ones and who were reduced to penury.

There was the war in Kashmir which cost lakhs each day. The labourers must realize the situation in which the country was placed and rise to the occasion by leaving for the next three years all thought of strikes aid concentrating on producing more and ever more concluded the Sardar.

The meeting broke after the National Anthem which was sung by the entire audience standing.

EXPLOSIVE INJURES ONE MAN

An explosive described by onlookers as "not exactly a crude bomb" was hurled at the milling crowds during the disturbance at the Kamgar Maidan, injuring in the stomach one man who was immediately taken to the nearby K. E. M. Hospital. There was a muffled burst and a bright glash which drove people helter-skelter.

Later, the police took six persons for interrogation in connection with the incident and the disturance.

Film Industry Deputation To Sardar Patel

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The need for constituting a central censorship organisation to pass pictures for the whole of India was stressed by the deputation of the Indian Film Industry which waited upon Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, yesterday. The deputation led by Mr. Chuni Lall, President, Motion Picture Society of India, submitted a memorandum to the Deputy Prime Minister explaining the difficulties and grievances of the industry, and also requesting the Government of India to render assistance to them in establishing technical institutes and emphasising the urgent need for some relief from the present taxation on the industry.

Sardar Patel gave them a patient hearing.

The deputationists also presented to the Sardar a cheque for Rs. 76,000 for the Refugee Relief Fund.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Says He Will Start If "Government Likes Him To Go"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): Electricity having failed, the loud speaked was not working. Mahatma Gandhi addressed the prayer meeting this evening in a feeble voice and at the end of it Dr. Sushila Nayyar repeated the substance of his speech to the audience from her notes.

Gandhiji said that Delhi had done a great thing and he hoped that the signatories to the peace pledge had given their signature with God in the form of truth as their witness. He had heard that there was a repudiation of the pledge on behalf of an official of the Hindu Mahasabha. He was sorry. If the inhabitants of Delhi and the refugees in the capital would remain steadfast and not be swayed by happenings elsewhere, they would save India and also Pakistan.

VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Gandhiji next referred to his statement that he might now proceed to Pakistan. But that, he said, could only happen if the Pakistan Government were convinced that he (Gandhiji) was a man of peace and a friend of the Muslims and would, therefore, like him to go to Pakistan. He would however, in any case leave to wait till the Doctors declared him fit to undertake the journey. They had said that the convalescence would take at least a fortnight and it would be some time before he could take solid food. The liquids that he was now taking included fruit juice, vegetable soup and goat's milk and this was enough to all conscience.

Mahatma Gandhi then said that there were opportunists too in India. Some such men had endeavoured he was told to make money out of his fast. They produced notes which they could sell to the credulous poor. He severely criticised the practice and asked the authors of such mean action to find some honourable means of earning money. At the same time he warned the public against the tactics of such unprincipled men.

KASHMIR QUESTION

Gandhiji referred then to a telegram that he had received from Lahore. The sender had signed himself as President, Kashmir Freedom League and had written as follows: "Highly appreciate your magnanimous gesture for Hindu-Muslim unity. Kashmir is the root cause of the present tension and a stumbling block in way of any rapprochement. Must receive top priority if peace actually desired. Withdrawal of aggressive Indian troops from Kashmir and handling it over to whomsoever belongs is the only satisfactory solution of the problem.

It hurt him. If the Kashmir issue was not settled, would the Muslims continue to look upon the Hindus and Sikhs as their enemies and vice versa? The army of the Indian Union had not entered Kashmir on their own. So far as he was aware, they had gone there at the call of the ruler of the State and the leader of Kashmiri Muslims, Sheikh Abdulla. If the invaders, tribesmen and others would withdraw and the issue was left to the rebels in Poonch and the rest of Kashmir, and did not secure and aid from outside, it would be time to ask the Indian Union to withdraw its troops. The suggestion that Kashmir should go to whomsoever it rightfully belonged was perfectly true. And who were the rightful owners of Kashmir? The Maharaja was there and the Indian Government could not ignore him. Ultimately it was for the people of Kashmir to decide their own fate. Hence the idea of referendum.

Gandhiji's Health

NEW DELHI, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): The following health bulletin signed by Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Dr. Sushila Nayyar on Mahatma Gandhi's health was issued today: "Examination reveals that though Gandhiji looks better and cheerful, his internal organs are not functioning normally. Therefore his convalescence is likely to be prolonged. It is essential that during the period of convalescence he should be kept free from worries and mental strain as far as possible.

MORE ARMED POLICEMEN FOR BIRLA HOUSE

A police official told an A.P.I. reporter tonight that the young man (who gave his name as Madanlal) was arrested on the charge of being in possession of explosive substances. The police attitude at present is "we cannot say much now as it would only hinder investigation".

Young Madanlal who appeared quite coo and collected after five hours of questioning by the police was taken away in a car followed by a lorry load of police armed with stenguns and rifles. The two vehicles stopped at a well-known New Delhi hotel where Madanlal and a squad of the police went upstairs. Investigations here were in progress at midnight.

The normal guard of four policemen outside Birla House was reinforced by 16 more armed policemen tonight.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT KAMGAR MAIDAN?

BOMBAY Tuesday.

Mr. L. K. Oak, the Secretary of the Bombay Committee of the Communist Party of India, in a statement says:—

"The Bombay Committee of the Communist Party raises its indignant protest against the behaviour of the police at Kamgar Maidan on Tuesday evening" he says that workers of the Bombay Port Trust who attended the meeting at Kamgar Maidan on Tuesday evening in a large number, protested against certain remarks of Sardar Patel who addressed the meeting, whereupon Congress volunteers and the police interfered. "It is alleged" says Mr. Oak, that Deputy Commissioner of Police who was present on the scene fired a revolver shot. A peon of the Textile Commissioner's office was hit in the abdomen.

Three Killed In Students' Clash With Police In Bagdad

Anti-British Demonstrations Against Anglo-Iraq Treaty

BAGDAD, Jan. 20, (Reuter): Three people, including a police inspector, were killed and a number of others injured when students clashed with police in anti-British demonstrations in Bagdad today a few hours after the acting Prime Minister, Jamal Baban, had officially forbidden strikes and demonstrations against the Anglo-Iraq treaty signed at Portsmouth last week.

Injured included police and students.

Attacks were made against the Arab news agency office and the offices of the Iraq "Times".

Police eventually controlled the situation in Bagdad although the city was still tense. Reliable reports reaching Bagdad today said that anti-treaty strikes were taking place throughout the country.

Police fired into the air during the clashes in which batons were used and broken glass and stones thrown.

Students had earlier today ended a three-day general strike against the signing of the Anglo-Iraq treaty, and the Premier in his announcement forbidding strikes, blamed agitators for the strike by nigh schools and colleges and for yesterday's four-hour demonstrations in Bagdad.

Police here today detained three Communist sympathisers carrying propaganda leaflets and publications.

The courts today passed a sentence of one year's imprisonment on four Communist sympathisers for distributing Communist publications illegally.

Dock Workers' Strike

Asok Mehta's Telegram To Pt. Nehru

Mr. Asoka Mehta, President of the Port Trust Employees' Union has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi:

"Port Trust authorities, advised by Dy. Prime Minister, have served dismissal orders on 6,000 employees on strike. Workers asked to quit quarters and ration cards to be cancelled. Union always anxious settlement. Please refer letter to Dr. Mathai. Repressive measures will spread demoralisation in ranks of workers; will inevitably estrange working class. Earnestly seek your intervention. Please send Labour Commissioner to intervene and settle dispute."

BLANKET BALL

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala writes:

The Blanket Ball is fast approaching. On that day, at the Taj, there will be pleasing entertainment, a good supper and an excellent cause to support. Blankets for the Punjab for our refugee friends who are suffering and are unhappy. Gandhiji has courted death that we his children may all unite. Here is a fine opportunity given to us to act unity, not talk it." I wish to see all communities gather at the Taj in vast numbers on the night of the 22nd in the name of our friend Gandhiji.

Tariff Board Inquiry

A Press 'Communique' states:—

The Indian Tariff Board had originally fixed Tuesday the 17th and Wednesday the 18th of February, 1948 as the dates of public enquiry into the Wire Heakls industry. As Tuesday the 17th of February, 1948, has since been declared by the Government of Bombay to be a Public Holiday on account of General Election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the public enquiry into this industry will commence at 11 a.m. on Wednesday the 18th of February, 1948 and continue on the following day.

Gandhiji Ignores Bomb-burst At Prayer Meeting

(Continued from Page 1.)

grenade seized from the arrested man was shown to Pandit Nehru.

The Prime Minister stayed with Mahatma Gandhi for about twenty minutes. Later the Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, called on Gandhiji.

POONA INCIDENT RECALLED

Some 14 years ago a similar incident occurred in Poona when a man who deferred from Mahatma Gandhi's views on the Harijan campaign hurled a bomb. Fortunately, Mahatma Gandhi was unhurt. He had then told the country that he was not perturbed by the incident and that so long as God had any use for his person, nothing would happen to him.

The news of the incident spread through the city very quickly and the telephone bells in Birla House continuously rang from anxious enquiries.

Mahatma Gandhi made no reference to the incident in his speech, presumably because he might not have been aware of the nature of the incident.

The Deputy Commissioner Mr. Randhawa and other police officers were soon on the spot.

The arrested man was removed to a police-lock-up.

MADRAS PREMIER ON COWARDLY ATTACK

MADRAS, Jan. 20, (A.P.I.): The incident at today's prayer meeting of Mahatma Gandhi was severely condemned by the Madras Premier Mr. O. P. Ramasami Reddiar, when the news was conveyed to him.

Mr. Reddiar said in an interview: "When Mahatma Gandhi is still weak and has not yet recovered from the effect of the fast, this cowardly attack is really shocking. God be praised that he has not been hurt. May he live long to continue his mission in this country and in the world."

'Ungodly Act', Says Kher

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"It is an ungodly act," said Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, when news of the outrage was conveyed to him by the "Bombay Chronicle" Reporter over a telephone tonight.

Mr. Kher said he was stunned and paused for a few minutes before saying anything.

He said: "I am shocked with horror at the news that a bomb should have been thrown at Mahatma Gandhi prayer meeting. It is an ungodly act but it shows the bitterness which a very large number of Hindus in India entertain in their hearts. It is in the power of Muslims in Hindustan and Pakistan to bring about a change in this feeling. They can show that their hearts have changed because of the fast. They can do this in a number of ways and I hope they will do so."

Mr. Kher added: "We can only condemn those who are responsible for this outrage and pray for a general improvement in the situation."

BRITISH TUG BLOWN OFF FELIXSTOWE

Sixteen Feared To Be Dead

FELIXSTOWE (Suffolk), Jan. 20 (Reuter): No trace has been found of the crew of 16 aboard the British admiralty tug 'Oriana' which sank in a few seconds in the North sea last night after a tremendous explosion had lifted her oodily out of the water.

Royal Air Force seaplanes and launches fitted with powerful searchlights were continuing an intensive search of the area.

Though there has been no official explanation of the explosion yet, the 'Oriana' is believed to have struck a mine. She was towing a former naval minesweeper.

INDIAN TEAM SCORE 421 FOR 7 WICKETS

MT. GAMBIER, Jan. 20 (Reuter): At close of play the Indian touring team had scored 421 for seven wickets in their first innings against South Australian Country Eleven here today.

India Buys 64,000 Tons From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18: U.S. exports of grain and grain products during December were 1,122,000 long tons, according to estimates by the Department of Agriculture.

The largest recipients among the cash-paying Governments were India 54,000 tons, and the Netherlands 46,000 tons.—USIS.

FOR DOCTORS' ATTENTION

"BENCARD" Products.

For Treatment of Anaemia.

LIVER INJECTIONS

Ext. Hepatis Inject (Bencard) Strength 10 Units equivalent to 50 gm. of fresh liver per c.c. Box of 6 x 2 c.c. ampoules Rs. 4/8/-.

GREENOSAN TABLETS

Bottle of 100 tablets Rs. 6/-

Each tablet contains:—

Vitamin A 500 Units, Vit. B1 0.2 mg., Vit. B2 0.3 mg. Nicotinic Acid (P.P. Factor) 1.5 mg., Vit. C (150 Units) 7.5 mg., Vit. D 80 Units, Vit. E 0.1 mg., Vit. K 1,000 DAM Units, Vit. B Complex from 0.5 mg., of Yeast, Calcium Phosphate 66.0 mg., Iron, Chlorophyll and Lecithin.

Four tablets contain two-thirds of an adult's daily need.

INDICATIONS.

1. In all conditions of Hypovitaminosis.
2. As a Supplement to Specific Therapy in Anaemia.
3. For Routine use throughout Pregnancy.
4. In Resistant Cases of Iron deficient Anaemia.
5. In the Anaemia of Chronic Arthritis.
6. As General Tonic in "Rundown" Conditions and Convalescence.
7. In Surgical Tuberculosis with severe Secondary Anaemia.
8. Anorexia.
9. Eye Conditions and Night Blindness.
10. Skin Diseases.

DOSE.

Children: 1 to 2 tablets. Adults: 2 to 3 tablets three times daily.

C. L. BENCARD (1934) LTD. LONDON.

Further particulars from Sole Agents:

CAMA, NORTON & COMPANY

Cama Chambers, Bhadaya Street, BOMBAY.

Compromise Formula On Kashmir Dispute.

U.N.O. Commission To Study Situation On Spot: Security Council To Give Day-To-Day Directives

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK, JANUARY, 19 (REUTER): THE SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING AT 3-30 P.M. (G.M.T.) ON TUESDAY TO RESUME CONSIDERATION OF THE KASHMIR DISPUTE WILL HAVE BEFORE IT A RESOLUTION WHICH EMBODIES A COMPROMISE AGREEMENT REACHED BY THE INDIA AND PAKISTAN DELEGATIONS IN SECRET ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES DURING THE WEEK-END IT WAS LEARNED HERE.

Until the last moment the contending parties appeared to be deadlocked on the question of what powers should be given to the proposed United Nations Commission.

The Indian delegation favoured a Commission confined to the role of observers, while Pakistan asked for a Commission to have wide administrative power to hold a plebiscite in the disputed territory.

Both parties in a spirit of compromise are now understood to have agreed on sending a commission, which, according to reliable sources, will function as agents of the Security Council over a wide range of problems.

The Security Council will remain in more or less permanent session during the commission's work, and will issue directives as required by day-to-day circumstances.

The resolution which will be presented to the Council by President, Von Langenhove, is understood not to contain special powers for the commission, leaving it to the Security Council to narrow or widen its scope as required.

Judging by previous procedure, members of the Council are expected to ask 24 hours delay to consult their Governments on the terms of the resolution.

DECISIVE STEP

The general feeling here today is that, after 48 hours of secret talks between the Indian and Pakistan representatives here, the Security Council may be able to take its first decisive step in the settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

The President of the Council, M. Fernand Van Langenhove, will report that both parties have accepted the "good offices" of the United Nations Commission to study the wide field of friction on the spot.

Although no official statement was issued at the conclusion of the round table talks, United Nations circles appear hopeful that the Council can now make a rapid move to end fighting and to prepare the ground for a plebiscite which will determine whether the people of Kashmir want to join India or Pakistan.

Members of Indian and Pakistan delegations attending the round table conference on the Kashmir issue were pledged not to divulge publicity the nature of yesterday's talks.

Newsmen, who met delegates as they left the conference room in the skyscrape building where the Belgian Delegation is housed were told that "our lips are sealed".

At the respective New York hotels where the Pakistan and India delegations are staying telephone operators were instructed to put through "only official calls" to the delegates. While delegates conferred in their own hotel suites the telephone receivers were left off the hook in order that conferees should not be disturbed

SIAMESE LEADER ARRESTED

Charged With Slandering King In Private Talk

BANGKOK, Jan. 19. (Reuter): Pung Srichand, President of the dissolved Siam House of Representatives, was reported to have been arrested this morning on chargs of slandering the King in private conversations during his attempt in November to convene the House. He was arrested but later released after a meeting in November which was attended by the Sahacheep Party and Constitutional Front parties which supported the former Government of Luang Dhamrong Nawaswat.

Laung Nawaswat was deposed by Marshal Pibul Songram who seized control of the Siamese Government in a coup d'etat on November 9

CHARGES RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES OF MISMANAGEMENT

TEHERAN, Jan. 19 (UPA): Deputy Mahoud Sabeti today charged in the Persian Parliament that the Russian authorities were mismanaging the Iran-Soviet Caspian Fisheries Company. He accused the Russians of violating the agreement setting up the Company. He said they had not given directorship to an Iranian as stipulated in the agreement and were running the company at a loss to the Iranian Government. He also demanded that the Government scrutinize the accounts of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company to protect Iran's right to a "proper share"

The Finance Minister told the Parliament that the Government was negotiating with both the companies to safeguard Iran's rights.

PLANS FOR DEVALUATION OF FRANC KEPT SECRET

PARIS, Jan. 19. (Reuter): French plans for introducing an indirect devaluation of the franc on the Italian model remained under total official secrecy to-day but in usually well informed circles it is now taken for granted that a system of differential rates for the Franc will be announced by the Government before the end of this week, cables Harold King, Reuters correspondent. Since the French Finance Minister, M. Rene Mayer visited London for talks with Sir Stafford Cripps, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, no authoritative statement on the subject has been available.

The proposed new system would permit French importers and exporters to deal freely in foreign exchange, either for the whole of part of the amount which they need or dispose of as a result of their trading.

It was reported to-day in some quarters that in the case of sterling there would be some limitation of free dealings agreed to by the French Government at the request of Sir Stafford Cripps. According to these reports importers and exporters needing or disposing of sterling would necessarily have to deal with the foreign exchange control office at a rate to be fixed well above the present 480 francs to the pound sterling.

The figure of 800 francs to the pound has been unofficially mentioned.

There's DANGER
from dirt and germs in every
rupee note you handle!
Wash yourself often with
LIFEBUOY SOAP
-it protects you from the germs in dirt!

Future Of Middle East Oil Installations

Important Discussions Going On in Haifa

HAIFA, Jan. 19 (Reuter): High level discussions are going on to decide the future of Middle East oil installations in view of the disturbances in Palestine, oil officials said today.

The Iraq Petroleum Company, which feeds 2,000,000 tons of crude oil annually into Haifa through a 12-inch pipeline had planned to step up output to 6,000,000 tons by building a 16-inch pipeline.

Although great sections of this pipeline are already prepared for welding and ditching, its future is jeopardised by continued Palestine strife, oilmen say.

Arabs to-day demanded withdrawal of three busloads of Jewish workers who arrived at the Consolidated Oil Refineries here.

As officials of the firm admitted their failure to persuade either Jews or Arabs to restart works, queues for paraffin formed in the streets of Haifa—biggest oil refining port in the Middle East.

Work at the Consolidated Refineries, 50 per cent owned by the British Government, has been held up since Arab workers rioted killing 41 Jewish workers, following a Jewish bombing attack which killed eight Arabs in an employment queue outside the works.

SARDAR & GANDHIJI

Deputy Prime Minister Corrects "Chronicle's" Report Of His Speech

The Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Government of India, has addressed the following letter, dated the 20th inst. to us and we gladly give it publicity:

"I am surprised to read in this morning's "Chronicle" your reporter's version of my speech yesterday in so far as it relates to my relations with Gandhiji. The misreporting has apparently resulted in a heading which I can only call lamentable. The authorised version of the speech was distributed by the Deputy Principal Information Officer here. That was, however, a summary of what I said, but here is practically a verbatim translation of that portion of my speech:

"Bhai Rameshwardas has said something in my praise. This is all due to his kindness. He has also said that Gandhiji and myself are two bodies with one soul. I wish it were so, for if Gandhiji and I were one, he would not have had to fast. If we could go as far as he can, we would not find ourselves in the present predicament. This is due entirely to our own defects and the blame rests not with one but with both the communities. Many are annoyed with him but it is our own shortsightedness that is responsible for it. He can look much farther than we can. I know my own limitations and realise that it is impossible for me to follow him to the entire length to which he can go. I cannot say how far he himself would have gone if he had the responsibility of office. My own understanding and comprehension convince me of my imperfections and limitations. If we could establish a rule without any police or military, it would be ideal, but circumstanced as we are, that is impossible of fulfilment within any foreseeable time. It is, therefore, correct to say that I am not an "Yes-man", for I cannot go beyond what I feel my capabilities would let me go. I am unable to do what my own intellect does not beckon to me as practicable or feasible. However, it is God's Grace that the fast is over, but we have to ponder over why such fast becomes necessary and by improving ourselves try our best to prevent any repetition".

I hope you will compare this version with the report which has appeared in the press, and I am sure you will agree that not only does the report not do justice to the speech, but it is couched in a manner which gives an entirely different impression and is bound to lead to misapprehension in the public mind.

'MUST NOT BE INFLUENCED BY ATOM BOMBS'

Dimitrov Addresses Bulgarian People

SOFIA, Jan. 19 (Reuter): M. Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgarian Premier, addressing a crowd of 200,000 on his return to Sofia from Bucharest after signing a treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with Rumania, told his vast audience "not to be influenced by atom bombs."

In a speech lasting an hour he said, according to the Bulgarian news agency: "We must not let saboteurs destroy what the people have built. We must not be influenced by atom bombs, wars and other forms of blackmail that come from ill-intentioned and imperialist quarters."

He spoke against "false saviours of Europe and the Hungary peoples who sap the foundations of peace, set a match to conflicts and prepare new wars."

COLOGNE TRAMWAY MEN ON STRIKE

COLOGNE, Jan. 19 (Reuter): A strike of 1,500 tramway workers, protesting against food shortage in the Ruhr area, brought Cologne street transport to a standstill today and all factory workers had to walk to work.

Transport Union leaders are to meet shop stewards from most of the big Cologne factories tomorrow to discuss possible extension of the strike.

Swami Ramanand To Enter State

Will Lead Struggle Personally

NASIK, Jan. 18. (A.P.I.): Swami Ramanand Tirtha, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, will enter the state territory on January 21 to personally direct the struglge in Hyderabad which is expected to take a new turn following the meeting of the Committee of Action of the State Congress in Bombay.

Swami Ramanand who was proceeding to Manmad from Bombay, was to-day given a public reception at the Nasik road railway station on behalf of the District Congress Committee He is scheduled to address a public meeting this evening at Manmad which is on the state border and will return to Bombay before his entry into the state.

Intense Cold Wave In U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. (Reuter): At least 36 deaths have been caused in America's most intense cold wave of the season.

Seventy-two degrees of frost Fahrenheit were unofficially reported at Orson, Pennsylvania and Lyndonville Vermont, early to-day.

EL ARISH INCIDENTS

LONDON, Jan. 19 (Reuter): Egypt has agreed to enquire into recent incidents at El Arish, on the Sinai Peninsula, when Egyptian spitfires fired on (two R.A.F. aircrafts, a foreign office spokesman stated tonight.

It is now freely admitted at the foreign office that the aircrafts were flying over an area which had been restricted by the Egyptian Government because anti-aircraft practice was taking place.

The view in London is that the Egyptian Government was fully within its rights in objecting to the inadvertent presence of the British planes over the target area, but it is maintained in official quarters here that the measures taken were out of proportion to the scale of the offence.

REPORTED DEATH OF IMAM YAHYAH DENIED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (UPA): A State Department official said that the United States Consulate in Aden had cabled denying the reported death of Imam Yahyah of Yemen.

He said that latest reports reaching Aden indicated the death rumours "appear completely unfounded".

Agitation For United Maharashtra

Jedhe Threatens To Resign If Claims Side Tracked

KARWAR, Jan. 18 (API): Mr. Keshavarao Jedhe, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and President-elect of the Maharashtra Unification Conference (Southern Division), said at a public meeting here that if the claims of Maharashtrians for a United Maharashtra are side tracked, he would not hesitate to resign from the Congress and Assembly and start an agitation for its attainment. He said that all Marathi-speaking units should organise and demand a separate province.

Mr. Jedhe expressed the opinion that since Konkani and Marathi were allied languages, the Konkani-speaking tracts should be a part of Maharashtra. Maharashtra, he said, included population of about three crores, the area of which stretches from Nagpur to Karwar.

Mr. Jedhe added that Bombay has been and ought to be part of Maharashtra and Maharashtrian blood will be sacrificed, if necessary, to retain it in Maharashtra.

He referred to the recent statement made by Pandit Nehru and said that a separate province for Karnataka was only possible if the agitation for it was carried on in co-operation with Maharashtra.

A leader from Goa who spoke on the occasion stated that culturally and geographically Goa should be a part and parcel of Maharashtra.

ACUTE FOOD SHORTAGE IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. (Reuter): The United States State Department and the United States Army are giving "urgent" consideration to a message from Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, to Mr. George Marshal, United States Secretary of State, emphasising the grave situation development in Germany as a result of food shortage, the State Department announced here to-day.

The spokesman declared "the United States Government are fully aware of food shortages in Germany and have the entire matter under review".

He blamed the situation largely on the failure to fulfil expectations in collection of grain and other supplies from German farmers.

"VICTORY OF THE SPIRIT OVER EVIL"

Pethick Lawrence Comments On Power Of Gandhiji's Fast

LONDON Jan. 19. (Reuter): Lord Pethick Lawrence, former Secretary of State for India tonight spoke of victory of India through Gandhi over the forces of evil.

He was addressing a special public thanksgiving for the successful conclusion of the Mahatma's fast that had been arranged by two Hindus two Sikhs and two Muslims.

The former Secretary of State for India, addressing the meeting, contrasted V. I. Day with V. E. and V. J. Days, when there were victories by force of arms over aggression by Germany and Japan.

V. I. Day, Lord Pethick Lawrence said, was victory of the spirit and man over the evil which men shared with one another.

"I rejoice in what has happened in India not only for the sake of India but for the whole world. It points the way to a new awakening of the spirit of mankind which alone can save the human race from the physical destruction of the atom bomb and develop his divine nature to seek harmony with the course of his own being"

MAHATMA: MOST SUCCESSFUL STATESMAN

Prof. George Catlin said: "The Mahatma is the most successful statesman of our day, far outdistancing Hitler, Roosevelt and Stalin in actual achievement."

Miss Vera Brittain, the novelist, wife of Prof. Catlin, wrote: "Mr Gandhi's magnificent achievement through self-sacrifice is a profound inspiration to those who have always maintained that non-violence is a more effective solution than war for every conflict to which human frailty is liable".

Dr. N. M Gangulee of Swaraj House described Mahatma Gandhi as the embodiment of the spiritual renaissance of India.

SPIRITUAL-ATOM BOMB

Miss Agatha Harrison, leading Quaker, said Mahatma Gandhi had confronted the world with a spiritual atomic bomb which would have repercussions everywhere People were seeing in it a challenge they could not ignore.

Dr. P. C. Bhandari, London radiologist and friend of Pandit Nehru received the permission of the meeting to cable Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru expressing gratitude for their wise statesmanship and the enlightened step that had been taken towards Hindu-Muslim unity.

NATAL INDIANS REJOICE

DURBAN, Jan. 19 (Reuter) The Natal Indian community was today rejoicing at Mahatma Gandhi breaking his fast and steps towards communal harmony.

In a cable to Mahatma Gandhi the Natal Indian Organisation said it was heartened by the suspension of his fast and gratified it brought assurances from Hindu and Muslim leaders to their complete unity.

Mr. A S. Kajee President of the Organisation said the Mahatma's triumph now was a just reward and the fast might have been means of bringing about perhaps a most important development in Indian history.

GREATEST MAN IN THE WORLD TODAY

PATNA, Jan. 19 (API): Sir Sultan Ahmed, former Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi on the termination of his fast.

"All greatly relieved that all communities in India responded to your demand. You have proved once again that you are the true servant of God and the greatest man in the world today. We thank God for sparing your life. Calcutta miracle has been repeated. We pray to God that communal atmosphere will be peaceful permanently.

Sir Sultan has sent the following telegram to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

"The whole of India, particularly the Mussalmans, must feel exceedingly grateful for your great efforts to bring about change in communal atmosphere and thus save the life of the greatest man in the world and also save the life, honour and prosperities of minorities."

THANK GOD IT IS OVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (API): The following telegram was sent by His Excellency Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, to Mahatma Gandhi yesterday:

"Thank God your fast is over. We hope and pray that your wishes will be fulfilled."

"WELL TIMED"

LONDON, Jan. 20 (Reuter): Mahatma Gandhi's fast was timed well since both Hindus and Muslims were "undoubtedly becoming shocked and sickened by the horrors, past, present and in prospect, bred by their embittered disputes", the Conservative "Daily Telegraph" stated to-day.

It remained to be seen, however, whether its effect would be permanent and far-reaching or only temporary and local, the paper said.

For practical evidence there had been a change for the better in relations between India and Pakistan, it was only necessary to look at the United Nations Security Council's proceedings on Kashmir. Until two or three days ago, charges and counter-charges between the two dominions "reflected an apparently reciprocal intransigence." There had now been signs of a change of atmosphere.

"Never was there greater need for communal peace, because a common enemy is at this moment menacing the whole sub-continent" the "Telegraph" added. "As Pandit Nehru has just declared in a broadcast, there is a 'creeping paralysis' spreading over the country's economy, and present production is not enough to maintain the vast population. Both industrial and communal unrest must inevitably bring famine in their train. There is no room for trouble makers of any kind if the bright hopes of the consequences of Indian independence are not to be blighted by economic disaster."

Inaugural Session Of Indore Constitution Committee

Kolhapur To Merge With Bombay Within Six Months

INDORE, Jan. 19 (A.P.I.): The inaugural session of the Constitution Committee of the Indore State appointed by the state Legislative Council commenced today under the presidentship of Mr. N. H. Dravid. Besides the members of the Committee, prominent Praja Mandal workers, state officials and members of industry were present.

Mr. N. H. Dravid in his presidential address regretted that the Maharaja Holkar who has been well-known for his progressive views has not yet made any advancement in the matter of constitutional reforms and urged the formation of an interim cabinet consisting of popular representatives pending the framing of the new constitution. Mr. Dravid congratulated the Maharajas of Mysore, Cochin, Kolhapur and Aundh on the constitutional reforms and the people of these states for having attained their goal.

Inaugurating the session, the Maharaja Holkar of Indore said that the question of forming an interim cabinet consisting of real representatives of the people was receiving his attention and his decision in the matter will be announced shortly.

The Maharaja after referring to the accession of the state to the Indian Dominion said: "We have reached perhaps the most important stage in our progress, namely that of framing a new constitution providing for responsible Government. You are embarking on a work of great responsibility of providing for a machinery capable of looking after the welfare and interests of all sections of my people.

The Maharaja appealed to the state subjects to co-operate in his endeavours "for the betterment of the state and the people." He paid glowing tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and expressed his satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the fast and hoped that brotherly feelings will prevail between the various communities.

DECCAN STATES

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 19 (A.P.I.): Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar, President of the Deccan States Regional Council who arrived here this evening from Bombay on his way to Jath stated that during his stay in Bombay he met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister in charge of States Department and discussed with him the present political situation in the Deccan States with special reference to Kolhapur and problems arising out of the merging of the Deccan States with Bombay province.

Mr. Kumbhar also met Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Member, Bombay Government and also discussed with him the merger of Deccan States with special reference to the administration of law and order and protection of people on the boundaries of Nizam's territory.

Mr. Kumbhar stated that in view of his talks with Sardar Patel and the general trend of events in Deccan States, the process of merger of Deccan States was a matter of days and not months. He further added that Kolhapur will have to merge with Bombay province within six months in spite of the opposition in the state.

NATAL INDIANS TO DEFY IMMIGRATION ACT

Passive Resistance Council's Letter To Smuts

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 19. (Reuter): With the first batch of 15 Natal Indians ready to cross the Transvaal border in defiance of provision in Immigration Act 1913, Joint Passive Resistance Council to-day released for publication text of letter sent to General Smuts on January 15 announcing decision.

The letter says that as Government has not settled the Indian question or discharged its responsibility as member of U.N.O. and has announced its intention to implement Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, the Council has decided to undertake non-violent breach of Immigrants Regulations Act of 1913 by leading batches of Indians from Natal to the Transvaal without permits and later by entering other provinces.

The letter adds: "We are conscious of the implication of our step and we are prepared fully to bear the penalties—with implicit faith in the justice of our cause. We make a final plea to you to remove these unjust, undemocratic and inhuman restrictions".

Normal Transmission Of Telegrams To U. S.

BOMBAY, Jan. 20 (API): "Transmission time for telegrams to the United States of America is normal now. Telegrams are no longer likely to be delayed", says a telegraph notification issued today.

Assam Regiment Memorial

Hydari Performs Unveiling Ceremony

AIJAL (Lushai Hills, Assam) Jan 19 (A.P.I.): His Excellency Sir Akbar Hydari, Governor of Assam, who arrived here yesterday, unveiled the first Assam Regiment memorial this morning before a large gathering.

His Excellency said that the Assam Regiment and Assam Rifles together represented Assam's contribution to the armed might of the Indian Union and that contribution was a notable one.

He added: "Placed as the province of Assam is now, they (Assam Regiment and Assam Rifles) also constitute its shield. May this shield never be required; but, if it is, the Assam Regiment and the Assam Rifles will I am confident, do their duty as faithfully as they discharged it in the past. We of Assam are proud of them."

Wreaths were placed at the memorial by His Excellency, Lady Hydari and representatives of officers and men and by the Lushai Chiefs.

Later His Excellency presented recruiting badges to over thirty persons in recognition of their services to the defence of the country.

General Long Liquidation In Share Bazar

SHARP DROP IN COTTON PRICES AFTER CLOTH DECONTROL

Increased Selling In Bullion Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

The Share Bazar was quiet today with moderate realising. The market had mostly discounted the possible effect of decontrol cloth and yarn. Moreover there is not much room for any material increase in cloth prices The market has to await the Budget which is expected to have lasting effect on share values. Under such conditions, trading remains limited and quotations are moving within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened quiet at Rs. 1940 and declined at Rs. 1920 but steadied at Rs. 1925. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 380 and after improving at Rs. 381 declined at Rs. 377. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1240 and after declining at Rs. 1207 steadied at Rs. 1212. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 658 and declined at Rs. 645. Swadeshi shares opened at Rs. 672 and after declining at Rs. 664 steadied at Rs. 667. Bank shares were quiet with some sellers.

Towards the close there was renewed selling which resulted in a further loss and the market closed at about the day's lowest level. Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1907/8 and Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 376. Bombay Dyeings eased off at Rs. 1200. Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 644 while Swadeshi shares quietened at Rs. 656. Simplex shares were done at Rs. 239. Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 185/8 while Burmas changed hands at Rs. 493/12. Bellapurs X.D. were done at Rs. 324 and Scindia shares were down at Rs. 30/1. The market closed very quiet.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1200 Kohinoor 635 Swadeshi 658 Nagpur 360 Simplex 239 New Great 441 Gokak, 355/8 Indore 685 Century X. R. 500 Colaba 3[illegible] I. Bleaching 158 Swan 375 Finlay 39[illegible] Morarji 592/8 Edward 700 Meyer X. D. 220/10 Apollo 4/3 I. U. Ordinary 16/14 I. U. Defd. 3/3 Madhusudan 280 Poddar 375 Khatau X D 277/8.

STEEL

Tata Steel Ord. 375/8 Tata Steel Defd. 1910 Second 150/8.

CEMENT

Associated Merger 185/8.

INDUSTRIES

Burma X. D. 493/12 Belapur X. D. 323 Shivrajpur 36/8 Scindia X.R.X.D. 30/2 Construction 238 Tata Chemical 17/6 Tata Oil 67/12 Indian Iron 36/11 Bengal Steel 32/2.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 139/4 Tata Hydro 163 Andhra 1532/8 Power 1580.

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 93 Phoenix 480 Ind. Mfg. 4465 Koorla 280 Dawn1545 David 145 New City 225 Minerva 213/12 Bradbury 702/8 Bharucha (Defd.) 7 Bharat 46/8 Mysore 240 Madhavji 19/6 Model 207/8 Laxmi X. D. 1647/8 Vishnu X. D. 628/12 Western 4355 Standard 500 Sholapur 6285 Sassoon Cotton 19 Hindustan 1550 Tata 85 Ahmedabad Advance 551/4 Sassoon Silk 72/8 New Union 19/2 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 450 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 265 Victoria 425 Simplex Cpn. 124.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 150 New 137/8 Surat 141/4 Karachi 145 Broach 11 Ajmer X. D. 9/10 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 150 Bombay Suburban 160/4 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 100.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 115 Imperial 2240 P. P. 551/4 Central 93/8 Coupon 19 India 242 Union 10/10 Baroda 172 Habib 151/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 76/8 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com. 42 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord.) 50 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE

Oriental 6300 Empire 785 New In ia 80/4 Jupiter 33/8 Vulcan 14/9 Indian Mercantile 55 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 21 Prud 36/8 Neptune 7 New Great 27 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS

C. P. 107/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 100.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock X. R. 325 Steamer X. D. 585 Burma New X. D. 160/10 B. B. Petrol 3/6/6 Mackenzie 145 Port Canning 75 Kemp 510 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust 106 Wimco 312/8 Dharamsey Chemical 37 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 24 Alembic 267 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 108 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 32 Walchand Nagar Industries X. R. 190 United Motor 74 A. C. C. New 112 Bombay Safe Deposit 865 Hydri Construction 15/6

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 205 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1362/8 Tata Power 1435 Hydro 136/14 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 705 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 825 Laxmi 310 New Great 225 Poddar 115/10 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 123/12 Bradbury 497/8 Surat Elec. 165/10 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 123/12 Amalgamated 135 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 17/10 Supreme 120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 143/12 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100 Madhusudan 12.

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1960 (8) 106/12 I Brune Pipe (6) 111 Tata Power 1951—102/8 Walchandnagar (6) 117.

OUTSIDE SHARES

India Copper 3/4/6 B. I. C. 9/15 Burma Corporation 4 New Victoria 6 New Victoria Preference 7 Raja 28 Phalton 122 Gold Mohar 350 Kaiser-I-Hind 380 Sajjan 302/8 Osmanshahi 300 Azamshahi 250 Air Service 13 Air Ambika 17 Air India (Tata) 185 Hind Motor 8 India Steam 15/9 Sone Valley 11/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

Ban on exports of cotton roughly above 9/16 inch staple and increase in export duty administered a sharp decline in cotton prices today. Yesterday March delivery was quoted at Rs. 526 while today prices declined at Rs. 504. Thus mills will be the only buyers of cotton.

The market opened today at Rs. 509 for March delivery and declined at Rs. 503/8 under long liquidation and rallied at Rs. 506 on short covering.

Later on there was renewed selling and March declined at Rs. 501/8 and steadied at Rs. 502/8. Thereafter there was steady short covering and absence of selling which resulted in a partial rally and the market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	Rs.	527	0 0
I.C.C. March		507	0 0
I.C.S. May		514	0 0
I.C.C. July		522	8 0
I.C.C. September		527	0 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 19.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
March	527	519	526-1/2
May			530

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Jan. 20.

On Monday 250 Bales were tendered against January contract making a total of 2,400 bales.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March delivery is 1057 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate at 331

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

The Bullion market was quiet today with scattered liquidation. Forward silver opened at Rs. 166/4 and declined at Rs. 165/8 while ready silver was quoted at Rs. 167/8 Forward gold opened at Rs. 106 and declined at Rs. 105/6. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 105/9. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 68

Later on Silver declined at Rs. 163/12 and Gold at Rs. 104/12 but Bulls supported the market and closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	166	8	0
Forward Silver	165	0	0
Ready Gold	105	10	0
Forward Gold	105	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 20

The Produce market was quiet under increased long liquidation influenced by sharp decline in cotton prices. There was utter absence of demand as shippers are well covered against their sales. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh ready	Rs.	32	6 0
Bold ready		32	0 0
Bold December-January ..		31	12 0
Bold February-March		31	5 0
Oil January		17	8 0
Oil February		17	7 0
Oil March		17	7 0
CASTORSEEDS:—			
Ready		35	0 0
May opened		143	8 0
May highest		143	4 0
May lowest		142	12 0
May close		143	6 0
Oil First Pressing		22	4 0
Oil Com. Quality		20	10 0
LINSEED:—			
Ready		30	0 0
February-March		29	3 0
April-May		27	15 0
Oil		18	12 0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 20.

Tata Ordinary 375/8 Tata Deferred 1910 Indian Iron 36/11 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 32/1 Bombay Dyeing 1200 Central India 360 Gokak 355/10 Kohinoor 635 Simplex 239 Swadesh 658/2 Tata Power 1580 Associated Cement 185/8 Belapur X D 323/2 Bombay Burma (Old) 493/12 Scindia 30/2 Central Bank 93/12 New India 80 Tata 2nd Pref. 150/10

ITALIAN ART SILK QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, January 20.

150 D. January	7	4	0
150 D. February	7	0	6
120 D. Ready	7	14	0

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 20.

MILLS

Apollo 4/4 4/2/6 4/8
Bharat 49 48/8
B. Dyeing 1230 35 15 25 10 17/8 1200
C. India 360 66 62 63 60
Elphinstone Ord. 91 93 91 93
Finlay 343 44 36 37
Gokak 357 60 55 57 55 58 55/8
I. U. Defd 3/4 3/3 3/3/6 3/3
I. U. Ord. 17/2 16/14
Indore 700 7/8 682/8 86/4 85
Kohinoor 660 55 57 45 48 35
Laxmi 1635 47/8
Meyer 220 17/8 20/10
Model 207/8
Morarji 592/8
New City 227/8 25
New Great 452 42 47 41
New Union 19 19/2
Podar 375 80 75
Sassoon Cotton 18/12 19/2 19
Shrinivas 450
Simplex 246 48 39
Swadeshi 670 78 65 68 58
Swan 380 75
Tata Mills 85 84/12 85
Vishnu 628/12

BANKS

Baroda 170
Central 95 94/8 95 93/4 93/3
Imperial Old 2270 40
Imperial New 556/4 51/4
India 242/8 41 42
Union 10/12 10/10
U. Commercial 78 76 77 76/8

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 150
B. Tram Ord. 139/8 38/12 39/4
Ajmer 9/10
Hydro 165 63
B. Suburban 165 66/4
Power 1610 15 1580
New India Asso. 80 80/8 80/4
Scindia Steam 30/11 30/8 30/9 30/2

STEEL

B. Steel 32/8 32/4 32/8 32/1
I. Iron 37/4 36/15 37 36/11
Tata Defd 1935 40 22/8 27/8 18 27/8 10
Tata Ord. 380 81 78 78/8 77 77/8 76/8 78/8 75/8
Tata IInd Pref 150/8 50 50/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 327/8 25
A C C Old 187 86/8 87/8 85/12 87 85/8
A C C New 113 12
Belapur 325 26 23 (Ex Div.)
B. B. Old 497/8 92/8 95 93/12
B. B. New 161/4 62/8 60/10
B. B. Petrol 3/7 3/6/6
I. Bleaching 157 58
I. I. Trust 106
P. Const. 242 43 38 40 38
Shivrajpur 38/8 36/8
Tata Chem. 17/3 17/8 17/6
Tata Oil 68 69 67/12 68 67/12
Wimco 310 15 11/4 12/8

SPECIAL

Central Coupon 19
Simplex Coupon 126 24
United Motor 74
Central Bank New 95
Ahmedabad Elec. New 137/8

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

	Rs.	as.	p.
2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	12	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1950	101	6	0
2 1/2 pc 1961	97	12	0
2-3/4 pc 1948-52	100	8	0
2-3/4 pc 1960	99	12	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	100	4	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	99	10	0
3 pc. Non-Terminable.	110	6	0
3 pc 1986 Con.	100	11	0
3 pc 1949-52	102	0	0
3 pc 1951-54	102	12	0
3 pc 1953-55	102	10	0
3 pc 1952	102	8	0
3 p.c 1959-61	102	5	0
3pc 1963-66	101	9	0
3 pc 1966-68	101	7	0
3 pc 1970-75	101	6	0
3-1/2 pc 1951-59	106	4	0
4 p.c. 1948-53	102	12	0
4 pc 1960-70	113	10	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1950-55	106	4	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60	114	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67	117	8	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2-3/4 p.c U. P. 1961 ..	99	0	0
2-3/4 p.c Madras 1961 ..	99	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958 ..	102	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ..	102	0	0
4 p.c. Punjab 1949 ..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	101	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ..	99	8	0
3 p.c. U. P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. C. P 1952	101	0	0
3 p.c. N. W. F. 1952 ...	100	4	0
3 p.c. U. P 1961-66	101	2	0
3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	113	0	0
4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City ...	113	0	0
3 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959	118	0	0
3 p.c Bombay Municipality 1954	120	0	0
3-1/4 p.c. New Municipal 1977	102	4	0
5 pc K. P. T.	114	0	0

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 20th January. Total amount offered was Rs. 96,25,000/-. Tenders at Rs. 99-14-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 86,25,000 — the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-8-0 per cent per annum

Tenders for Rs. two crores of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 27th January up to 11 a. m. at Bombay and up to the close of business on Monday the 26th January at other centres (Calcutta, Cawnpore, and Madras.) Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday the 30th January.

During the week ended the 17th January, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 3,25,00,000/- were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

BOMBAY, January 20.

Today's imports were as under:—

s. s. DUMRA

From: BASRAH:— 190 bags -dry dates; 60 barrels preserved lamb skins.

s. s. STEEL-AGE

From NEW YORK:— 1,000 barrels bleached guescose; 560 ctns. cinema projector carbons; 237 bxs. powder milk; 160 pkgs. artisan anti-reduction Kiero agents. 1130 ctns. machine made glassware, 31 drums amber petroleum, 84 cases round glav. soft bars stl.-wire, 62 ctns. stainless steel sheets. 70 ctns. writing ink; 110 cases motor-cars, 130 bdls. disassembled, 676 pces. dogwood, 225 bags glicomite, 1076 drums lubricating oil, 91 drums pine oil, 107 cases lubricating grease.

From HOUSTAN TEXAS:— 10772 slabs zinc; 250 drums pale oil.

From BEAUMONT TEXAS:— 1595 drums lubricating oil.

From ALEXANDRIA:— 1020 bales cotton.

s. s. BRITISH AVIATOR

From ABADAN:— 10707 tons furnace oil in bulk.

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

s. s. KATHA

To LIVERPOOL:— 66 bags gum Karaya — Mcpalm, Bros.

To MANCHESTER:— 45 bales cotton waste — M. Narottumdas and Co.

s. s. CASTALIA

To LIVERPOOL:— 184 bales cotton peicegood — B. M. P. Govcas woolraw 57 bales —Bombay Co., Ltd., 361 bales — the Anglo-Thai Corp. Ltd. 6 bales — Kishorchand and Co., 30 bdls. deehorns — J. J. Rahtoolha & Ltd., Co.

s. s. CILICIA

To GLASGOW:— Castor oil 390 drums — B. Ramgopal and Co., 200 drums — P. Haridas and Co., 254 drums the Indian Cotton Oil Mill.

To LIVERPOOL:— 50 bales cotton waste — C. Rasiklal and Co., 15 cases carpets — Nath Carpet Co., 102 bales cotton yellow pickings — The Patel Cotton Co., 138 bales cotton raw:— The Bros. Ltd. Corp. Ltd. 126 bales woolraw — Ralli Bros. Ltd.

s. s. JALABALA

To ADEN:— 10 cases glass bottles A Musaji; 150 drums groundnut oil—Y. K. Sampat & Co.

To PORT SAID:— 40 drums bichromate of sada —The Hindustan Chemical Works Ltd., 105 drums linseed oil —N. M. Bros. and Co.,

To LIVERPOOL:— 7 cases cotton Hosiery — Kashyap B. K.

To ANTWERP:— 34 cases machinery —C. Pal Blade Co.,

s. s. PACHUMBA

To LONDON:— 137 cotton hosiery rags and 197 cotton hosiery selgnils—ellings —The overseas cotton waste Co.

s. s. CAMARIA

To RANGOON:— 131 pkgs. glass bottles —L. Chhaganlal, 8 cases aluminium utensils —Delhi Tyre Service Co. 9 bdls. Sandalwood —Mulbar Sandalwood & Co. 6 cases aluminium-bags Tungstun — Indo Overseas Export Co., 28 crates glass chimney—Hirji and Co., 7 cases alluminium utensils —Rangildas and Co., 10 bales cotton piecegood —S. C. Giridharlal, 16 bales cotton waste blankets —H. H. H. A. Salar, 21 cases castor oil, Chhaganlal.

s. s. RIZWANI

To ADEN:— Cotton peicegood, 7 bales —C. Popatlal, 113 bales —N. Mulji 38 bales —C. Kasturchand, 74 bales —Akbar & Co. 25 bdls. iron nails —C. Kasturchand, 350 bags dry ginger —in Vandravan. 135 bags groundnut seed —C. Ujamshibhoy.

s. s. MARTHRACLEPPE

To COLOMBO:— 50 bdls. dry fish. —A. Valliji and Bros. 1000 drums copra oil —The Tata Oil Mill Co. Ltd.,

s. s. JALAMANI

To COLOMBO:— 7 bales cotton peicegood —M. C. Shah, 6 cases cotton hosiery —Ag. M. Kutiyanwalla. 30 jottas glass bottles —Grand Bottle house. 45 cases medicines —Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd.

s. s. LULTEE-KIRK

To ANTWERP:— 110 bales cotton raw —N. Rajaram and Co., 107 drums linseed oil —Shree Hanuman Oil Mills.

s. s. RIDEAN PARK

To SYDNEY: 10 bales cotton piece goals —J. B. Advani and Co., Ltd. 110 bales wool raw —Faiz and Co.,

s. s. BALI

To ANTWERP:— 83 bales cotton raw —D. Khetsey and Co., 50 drums castor oil —The Swastic Oil Mills Ltd.

To OSLO: 324 drums castor oil —The Swastik Oil Mill Ltd.,

To ROTTERDAM:— 350 drums refined glycerin 73 drums castor oil —The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. 35 drums linseed oil —S. Mohanlal and Co.

To GOTHEMBURGEI:— 50 bales cotton waste —C. Rasiklal and Co. 73 pkgs. crude glycerine —K. Sarchandra and Co.

s. s. PARITA SUN

To MERCEILLES:— 667 bags niger seed —J. Prabhudas and Co.,

s. s. FATHALKNAIR

To MASCAT:— 100 bags tamrind —R. KHIRJI.

MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 20.

B C Rates T T D D 1/8 15/16 Ready B C Rates T T D D 1/8 29/32 up to 6 Months

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/8 31/32 Ready

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/8 15/16 up to 6 Months

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6/5/32 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month

New York and Montreal B C Rates T T Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Buying T T Rs. 330

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 2/4

Montreal Rs 328 1/2

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 329

Montreal Rs 328 3/4 L/C

Paris Banks Selling T T Pcs. 3550

Paris Banks Buying T T Pcs. 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T T D D Fl 79

Belgium Banks Selling T T D D Fcs. 1305

Java Banks Selling T T D D—

Hongkong Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T T D D Rs 157 1/4

New York-London Cross Rate Doc. 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4

London Discts 3 Months 17/32 p.c.

London Discts 6 Months 9/16/ 5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p c 3 months 3/4 p c 6 months 1 p c 12 months 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.

After narrow indecisiveness pressure gathered volume and pushed the market to a fairly broadfront with losses covering two points or more before steadying tendencies developed. Aircrafts, steels, rails, motors, electric manufacturings, chemicals and oils led the set back. Averages were industrials 176.05 (giving effect to the three for one splitup in Bethlehem steel common stock) and rails 50.28. Although pressure abated during the afternoon rallies were feeble and prices fluctuated at or around the day's worst with the industrial average at a new low level for the current reaction and at approximately the same level as the December 1947 low mark. No material alteration in the earlier position developed in final trading and market closed easy.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151
Amerex Holding Co.	27-1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	33-1/4
Chase National Bank	35-1/4
Sinclair Oil	16-5/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	47-1/2
General Electric Co.	35-1/4
General Motors	55-1/2
Ingersol Rand	127-3/4 bid
International Nickel	2[illegible]5/8
National City Bank of New York	39-7/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	13-7/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16-1/8
Texas Corporation	58-1/2
Union Carbon and Carbide	98-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	45
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	74-3/4
Western Union Telegraph Co.	19-5/8

TRADING HELD TO MINIMUM ON WORTH STREET

NEW YORK, Jan. 19, (UPA): On the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today trading was held to a minimum through slackening buyer interest with accompanying pressure for lower prices plus the recession in raw cotton prices. Some sellers resisted lowering bids but observers felt that increased production of print cloths — resulting from the recent loom changeover — would result in a levelling off in spot and nearby price structure

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.

Chicago Grains were weak on active commission house liquidation and stoploss selling prompted by Mr. Baruch's testimony in Washington calling for a nationwide anti-inflation programme together with reactionary trend in the security and cotton markets. Southwestern interests purchased wheat on scaledown against additional sales in cash to the Commodity Credit Corporation. Winnipeg reported easiness oats and barley due to selling through houses with United States connections.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 19.

March	3.06-3/4 asked
May	2.96-3/4 to 2.96-1/2
July	2.64-1/2 to 2.64-1/2
September	2.57-1/2 to 2.57-1/2

LONDON WHEAT

London, Jan 19.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 137/6 March/Appril quote

NEW YORK COTTON PRICES DECLINE

Bullish Factors Left In Background

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPA). Trading was moderately active and prices irregular on the New York Cotton Exchange today. Weakness in grains and the uncertain fate of the Marshall Plan and the Administration's anti-inflation programme were injecting a greater note of caution. The sharp increase in mill stocks of raw cotton last month has taken the edge off the bullish confidence for the time being. The recent dull factors including the statistical position, inflationary sentiment and the prospects of large scale exports have been left in the background until the Washington picture is clarified.

In his annual report, Agriculture Secretary Anderson said that he anticipates higher prices but pointed out that cotton growers should note that the high cotton consuming countries were without adequate dollar exchange and may become increasingly dependent on their own synthetic fibers. He noted, moreover, that the domestic production of synthetic fibers other than rayon increased about 12 times between 1940 and 1946.

STEADY DECLINE

Today's session opened ten higher to four lower. Prices established the day's best around the opening and then eased irregularly to establish the lowest level mid-afternoon. Prices became steadier towards the close under covering by room traders but still off seven to 26. The slight late improvement was aided by the anticipation of Army acceptances overnight on the pending inquiry for 50,000 bales for Japan. Also, it was reported that France might buy an additional 50,000 bales shortly.

The Census Bureau reported that domestic consumption of raw cotton amounted to 753,406 bales against 759,498 bales in November and 776,850 bales during December in the previous year.

The sentiment was more pro-aided and further irregularity is expected. Bullish contingents were impressed by the failure of liquidation to broaden when March touched a new 35.30 level and are hoping that shipper covering plus mill buying will tend to stabilize the market for the time being.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 19

March	35.35—35
March Highest	35.70+12
March Lowest	35.30—30
May	35.39—36
July	34.38+24
October	31.80—17
December	31.16—07
March	30.97—14
May	30.70+20
July	30.40
Middling Spot	36.20—35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 19

March	35.34—15
May	35.37—27
July	34.42—21
October	31.57—18
December	31.12—09
Middling Spot	35.10—25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 19.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	32-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	106-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	103-13/16
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	114-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11-7/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.)	122-1/2
National Bank of India	34-3/4

Transaction on the London Stock Exchange are officially place at 12748.

IDLE CONDITIONS IN SILVER

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (UPA)

Messrs. Handy and Harmon, U. S. bullion brokers to-day released their annual silver market review which predicted that relatively idle conditions in silver quotations will probably continue this year.

The review for 1947 said that exchange controls and import restrictions were affecting dealings in London and Bombay, making it impossible to predict developments in these markets. They continue isolated, each with its own price level depending on local conditions, the review said.

The report pointed out that the demand from arts industries in the U. S. is expected to continue at the present high levels for at least for the first part of 1948. Accumulated silver supplies available for sale are smaller and no important production change is expected.

While showing that production for last year increased 10,000,000 fine ounces the publication maintained that the world-wide industrial demand for silver generally fell off.

LONDON SILVER IDLE

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPA)

The price of silver remained unchanged on the London market today while trading was reported to be idle.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 19.

U. S. Price of foreign silver 74-5/8

LONDON BULLION

London, Jan. 19.

Silver Spot	45 d
Forward	44-3/4 d
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 19 (UPA)

The pepper market remained inactive with white quoted at 2/11 1/2 and black 2 1/2. In Amsterdam, prices were reported to be unchanged.

GOVT. HAVE TAKEN PANICKY VIEW

R. G. Saraiya On Government's Cotton Policy

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The following Press statement has been issued by Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee:—

One cannot help remarking that in their cotton policy the Government of India have taken a panicky view of the situation,—a view which is likely to hit materially the interests of the cotton growers of India. While the removal of the 'ceilings' for Indian cotton was necessitated by the facts of the situation and for doing bare justice to the grower, the drastic restriction on exports, particularly the limitation of exports to only 3 or 4 varieties of short staple cotton, will expose the producers of Indian cotton to the tender mercies of a single interest, viz., the Indian Cotton Mill Industry. Like all institutions, the Indian cotton mill industry too, is human and when it finds that there are no outside interests either in China, the Continent of Europe or in the U. K. competing for a large number of varieties of Indian cotton, the price of Indian cotton will be depressed, particularly when there will be surpluses of cotton at the time of marketing. The statistical position of Indian cotton does not certainly warrant such drastic restrictions as have been made in the export of Indian cotton.

In restricting the exports of Indian cotton to a few varieties, the Government of India have apparently overlooked that there are other varieties of Indian cotton lying in India which are not required by the Indian mills. There are stocks of old Dholleras, Kalagins, Westerns low Jarilas and other varieties which are not wanted in India but which are at the same time denied export outside India. Indian mills can hardly be able to consume all C. P. 1 and C. P. 2 Deshi, Central India cotton or even all the Jarila cotton which is produced in India.

One obvious effect of the restriction on exports coupled with the enhanced export duty, to which I will refer later, is that cotton prices may be dragged down nearer to what were the "floor" levels at the time of marketing and when cotton stocks begin to accumulate sometime in April or May. Instead of confirming that the Government will come out to buy Indian cotton, should it again reach 'floor' levels, they have merely given a vague assurance that they will take such steps as will be necessary to protect the interests of cotton growers. If past history is any guide, this will mean that the Government steps will begin to be effective long after the primary producers are made to part with their produce at considerably lower levels.

'MOST OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE'

Possibly the most objectionable feature of the announcement is the doubling of the cotton export duty from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 per candy. Eloquent arguments have been made whenever it is proposed to raise the cotton cess from As. 2 a bale (le. As. 4 a candy) to As. 4 a bale, in spite of the fact that the proceeds of such cess are to be used for the benefit of the cotton grower through research schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. I wonder how the cotton grower will look at the enormous increase in the export duty on Indian cotton. Unfortunately, the Indian cotton growers are not organised like the manufacting industries; otherwise they would certainly raise the strongest possible protest against the imposition of such a fantastic export duty on the produce of their toil which will tend to depress the price-level of the entire cotton crop and not merely of the quantity exported.

These drastic changes in the export policy regarding cotton will again upset the buyers of Indian cotton abroad, and whatever goodwill has been built up for Indian cotton abroad in the world markets will be jeopardized as a result of the increased export duty, and a sudden restriction confining exports to certain varieties of cotton only.

It would appear that the Government have been rushed into this panicky measure in regard to their policy on Raw cotton, presumably in the interest of producing cheaper cloth in India. Decontrol measures in regard to cloth need not necessarily have been accompanied by such drastic measures regarding the export of cotton, which will result in great injury for Indian cotton in markets abroad and to the growers of cotton in the country.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 19

Black pepper futures closed nominally 200 higher to 100 lower with no sales reported.

A nominal situation prevailed on the spot market also, with lampong black quoted between 46 and 47 cents per pound and white muntok at 64 cents per pound.

The recent buying interest tapered off, influenced partly by the reactionary trend in commodities and pending developments in Indonesia following the recent signing of the "Truce Pact."

Closing prices included: January 44 nom; March 45 asked; May 40-42; July 39 nom; September 37 bid; October/December 37 nom

Prices of other seeds remained unchanged.

MUTT AND JEFF—Oh, That's Easy Just Look At The Tail Light — By BUD FISHER

DID YOU GET THAT SCAR ON YOUR FACE IN THE WAR MR. ATOM?
OH, NO! THEY TOLD ME MY WIFE HAD TRIPLETS WHILE I WAS SHAVING!
WHAT ARE THEY GONNA BE WHEN THEY GROW UP?
WELL, JOEY HERE ON THE RIGHT IS GONNA BE A FIREMAN AND WILBUR IN THE MIDDLE IS GONNA BE AN AVIATOR, AND PAT IS GONNA BE AN OFFICER!
HOW CAN YOU TELL 'EM APART? THEIR FACES ALL LOOK ALIKE!
OH, I DON'T LOOK AT THEIR FACES!
JOE
WILL
PAT

JODHPUR COMMERCIAL BANK. LTD.

(Incorporated in Jodhpur State: Liability of members is limited).

Head Office: JALORI GATE, JODHPUR
Chairman: NARAYANLAL BANSILAL
Issued Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,50,000

BRANCHES:

MARWAR: Stock Exchange, JODHPUR: JODHPUR CITY: KUCHAMAN CITY, NAGAUR, MERTA CITY, PALI & RANI.
BOMBAY: Fort: Kalbadevi Road, MANDVI: THANA & BHIWANDI (Dist. Thana)
AHMEDABAD: Gandhi Road and Maskati Market
CALCUTTA: 1/1 A, Mission Row Secunderabad: [illegible]
MADRAS: Govindappa Naick St. KARACHI: South Napier Road.

All types of Banking Business transacted.

C. H. DIVANJI, Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted—A really beautiful girl, Hindu or Sikh, of respectable family for a Punjabee Khatri bachelor, 25, Civilian Gazetted Officer, getting Rs. 500/- with future prospects. Father highly placed officer in Imperial Service. No caste restrictions. Carrespond giving full particulars in first instance with Box No. 7865 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Gujrati Brahmin bridegroom 22 to 27 years educated handsome healthy wealthy of respectable family for accomplished beautiful healthy high caste brahmin Virgin 17 years studying matric of very respectable family only above qualified need write Post Box 52, Bhavnagar.

7966

For Gujarati Sarswat bachelor 30, Registered Accountant and widower 45, rich merchant ladies 25-45, Nurses, Teachers, Refugees preferred. Apply Box No. 7975, "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION VACANT

Required a Marathi speaking Lady Doctor for a Village Dispensary 60 Miles from Bombay. Salary Rs. 100 - p.m. and free quarters. Apply Box No. 6999, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Pakistan some Parsee, Christian, or Mohomedan men experienced in cotton section. Good salary and prospects to right men apply Box 7964, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted B. A. or B. Sc. with S. T. C. or B. T. and experienced Matriculate Teachers. Decent start plus Rs. 25/- D. A. plus I. R. Apply immediately to:— The Hon. Secretary, M. V. Sarvajanik English School, Sarsa (Via Anand).

(6922)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance Officer by post, D. Com. courses, American Correspondence College, (B.C.), Delhi. 7910A

MEDICAL ADLETS

God's Gift Medicine for Azma Rs. 1/5/- including V P. charges. Menaka Debi. 19, S. N. Banerji Rd., Calcutta. 5462B

BUSINESS OFFERS

Imported English Biscuits offered from fresh stock Huntley & Palmers, Peak Freans, Carr, Macfarlane and Gray & Dunn. Parties interested in part or in lot please contact Indian National Agency, 174, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

(6900A)

INVESTMENT.

Opportunity to Investors—We deal in all kinds of Stocks and Shares For particulars read our "Monthly Share Market Report." Specimen copy free on request Please write to M/S Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate, Ltd., 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta

(710)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable agents througout Rajputana for Prabhat's Highgrown Nilgiri Tea, Washing Soda, Asphloid-Plastic, etc. Sole Distributors for Rajputana: Rajasthan Trading Corporation, Faina, B.B & C.I Railway. (7972)

Agency applications are invited from Gentleman of influence and real workers of position for a Assurance Company, doing Life Insurance Business. Apply Box No. 6989, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Selling Agents for Silk Saris. Vamaco Industries, Juhi 23, Kanpur. (7932)

Chewing Gums—Wanted Stockists to sell Dentyne Chewing Gums (American). For terms write to— A. Gujadhur, 8, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta 16. 6990

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

We are booking orders for 12 HP Horizontal Engines and Ammonia Compressors 5"x5", 6"x6" and 7½" x 7½ The Indian Engineering Co., 31, Forbes Street. (7977)

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

Wanted Hindi, Gujrati Pictures, Bombay Presidency. Write with Booklet, Box No. 7979, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Toilet and Washing Soaps. Send offers with samples, quotations and name of brand etc. to: Ebrahimji Lookmanji, 40, B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. 7980

Wanted in large quantities, Cigarettes in packets and tins. Send samples and quotations to: Ebrahimji Lookmanji, 40, B. Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. 7980

Wanted Tea in large quantities. Send offers with full details such as brand names, mode of packing, rate etc., to:— Ebrahimji Lookmanji, 40B, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11. 7980

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RLY. —TENDERS

THE DY. GENERAL MANAGER (Grainshops), G.I.P. Railway, Bombay V. T., will receive tenders on the prescribed forms upto 3 P.M. on 27-1-48 for the supply of Pure Ghee and Groundnut Oil at the Railway Grainshops on the Poona Division. Tender documents may be obtained free of charge from the above office.

(6952).

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

50 Share Certificates of the above Company Nos. 1465933-42, 427319-28, 981388-92 and 1157460-84 standing in the name of Mr. Radhakrishen Sagarmal Khetan and 50 share certificates No. 168895-919 and 168920-44 standing in the name of Mr. F. M. Bhukhari have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay WITHIN 8 days from hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued to the abovenamed.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Jan. 21, 1948.

6997

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDER

THE CONTROLLER of Stores invites Tender for the PURCHASE OF CONDEMNED TYPEWRITERS. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, AT RE. 1/- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or Cash only. Closing date 26TH FEBRUARY, 1948, AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

6998

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 84591 on the life of Dr. JOACHIM ROQUE PIEDADE ALVARES, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is filed with the undersigned within one month from date.

Bombay Mutual Building, Fort, Bombay.

T. C. KAPUR, Manager.

21-1-1948.

7978

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE

Office of the Deputy Regional Food Controller, Moradabad Sub-region MORABAD.

8585 maunds overseas OATS (Jai) stored partly in Kothas and partly in khattis will be sold by Public Auction on 12th February, 1948, at 2 p.m. in the office of the undersigned.

1. Purchasers will be allowed to move the stocks anywhere in the Indian Dominion on payment of -/8/- per maund superior Administration charges.

2. Samples can be seen at Moradabad on application.

3. The acceptance of the final bid will be subject to the sanction of the U. P. Govt.

All intending purchasers are invited to attend.

S. G. BOSE MULLICK Dy. Regional Food Controller. Moradabad. 8-1-1948.

(6967)

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDERS

TENDERS ARE INVITED from the approved C.P.W.D. Contractors for the work "Conversion of Existing War Department barracks into Residential accommodation at Santa Cruz Airport" at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,06,000/-.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned upto 12 noon on 27-1-1948 and opened on the same day at 12-30 p.m.

Tender forms can be purchased during the Office hours from the Office of the undersigned on a payment of Rs. 10/- upto 26-1-48.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be condered.

I. S. CHOPRA, Executive Engineer. Bombay Aviation Divn. No. 1. Commerce House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

6949

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS from approved Central P. W. D., contractors for the Improvement of Roads in Port Blair estimated to cost Rs. 21,49,000/- will be received upto noon on the 7th February 1948 by the Executive Engineer, Calcutta Central Division II, 1, Charnock Place, Calcutta. Tender forms can be purchased from his office on payment of Rs. 10/- (per copy) in cash which will not be refunded. Earnest money Rs. 20,000/- in Treasury Challans should accompany each tender. It is understood that the S S Maharaja will be sailing from Madras to Port Blair on 23-1-1948. The intending tenderers may therefore arrange for their visit to the site of work accordingly.

(6971)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

SEALED TENDERS are invited in three parts for constructing the piled foundations, steel framework with roof, and concrete work in floors and walling of the "Uncleared Goods Warehouse" in Alexandra Dock, which is approximately 400 ft. long x 120 ft. wide x 48 ft. high.

Conditions of contract, Drawings, Specifications, Schedule of Quantities and Rates, etc. can be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer on payment of Rs. 26/- for each part. Tenderers may quote for all or any one or two parts of the contract.

Tenders which are to remain open until accepted by the Trustees will be received upto 1.00 P.M (S.T.) on Tuesday 2nd March 1948.

CHIEF ENGINEER. Ballard Road, Bombay.

6940

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Executive Engineer, Sarda Power House Construction Division Bareilly for crushing by machines or breaking by hand (1) 1½" stone ballast 2 lacs cft. (2) 1" stone ballast 50,000 cft. and (3) ¾" stone ballast 50,000 cft. at material dump opposite mile 0-4 to mile 0-6 right bank of Power Channel. The tender form (non-transferable) tender notice, specifications and special conditions of contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5/- which will not be refunded. Earnest money Rs. 1,500/- deposited in the name of the Executive Engineer in treasury or sub-treasury chalans or draft on approved banks must accompany the tender.

(6996)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY TENDER

The Test Audit Officer invites tenders for the supply of 7 tons of Monotype and 2½ tons of Linotype Metals required by the Municipal Printing Press. Tender forms containing specifications, directions and conditions of contract etc., can be had from the Superintendent of the Press, Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1/- per copy. Tenders should be submitted before 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1948.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner. T. V. DORAISWAMY, Test Audit Officer, Bombay Municipality.

6992

OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY

TENDER NO. Eb. 2 Shutters 1148

CONTROLLER of Stores, O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur invites sealed tenders on prescribed form for supply of 18,900 Window Shutters wooden of sizes with Plywood panels, for Third Class carriages conforming to O. T. Ry. Drawing Nos. CC-731 and 732. Tender forms and copies of drawings can be had from the Office of Controller of Stores. O. T. Railway, Gorakhpur on payment, in cash or by money order (not refundable) of Rupees three per set of the tender and Rupee one per copy of the drawing. The above Tender number must be quoted on the relative money order. Tenders must reach before 23rd February 1948 on which date no tender will be sold. These will be opened the next day at 3 p.m.

CONTROLLER OF STORES

6994

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

RAJPUTANA-SIND MAIL

Nos. 31 Down and 32 Up Rajputana-Sind Mail will be reintroduced from January 21st and will run between Bombay Central and Ahmedabad to the timings shown in the Railway's current time This notification is in supercestables.

sion of that notifying the cancellation of this service from January 20th.

7000

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

CITATION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of YADNESHWAR VASUDEV BHANDARKAR, alias YADNESHVAR V. BHANDARKAR alias YADNESHWAR VASUDEO BHANDARKAR alias YADNESHWAR V. BHANDARKAR alias YADNESHWAR VASUDEO BHANDARKAR alias YADNESHWAR VASUDEV BHANDARKER alias YDNESHWAR VASUDEO BHANDARKAR alias YADNESHVAR VASUDEO BHANDARKER alias Y. V. BHANDARKAR, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a retired legal practitioner and a widower, residing at the time of his death at Vithalbhai Patel Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MADHAV YADNESHWAR BHANDARKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 257-B, Vithalbhai Patel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness MAHOMMEDALI CURRIM CHAGLA, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty eight and in the twelfth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR, Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN IYER.

The 7th day of January, 1948.

Messrs. NANU HORMUSJEE & CO., Petitioner's Attorneys.

6993

PUBLIC NOTICES

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 16th January, 1948

Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946

ORDER

No. 410/IIV. — In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946 (Bom. XXII of 1946), and in modification of the Government Order in the Civil Supplies Department, No. 410/H/IV, dated 18th December, 1947 the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made to the Agricultural Machinery (Control of Prices) Order, 1947 (Order No. 410/E/IV, dated 21-11-47) namely:

1. Sub-Clause (4) (i) of Clause 2 of the said Order shall be substituted as below:—

(i) the net price of the article charged by the manufacturer in the country of origin in cases where the importer has purchased the article directly from the manufacturer, the net price of the article charged by the exporter in the country of origin in cases where the importer has purchased the article from an exporter and the net price usually charged by a manufacturer to an overseas dealer where the importer is himself the manufacturer or his associate.

2. Clause 5 of the said Order shall be numbered as Sub-Clause 5(i) and the following sub-clause 5(ii) shall be added:

(ii) Every importer shall disclose to the dealer, to whom he has sold an article of agricultural machinery prior to the 21st November, 1947 the landed cost of the article sold, when requested to do so in writing by the dealer, within seven days of the receipt of such request.

By Order of the Governor of Bombay A. L. DIAS, Joint Secretary to Government.

(6987)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BABUBHAI alias HARIPRASAD AMRATLAL DHOLAKIA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

ALL that piece of leasehold land situated on the North side of Sandhurst Road, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 525 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 6 of the Sandhurst Road (East) estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust and bearing new Survey Nos. 5047, 5048, 5049 and Cadastral Survey No. 3881 of the Bhuleshwar Division with the building standing on the said piece of land all which premises bear Municipal C Ward Nos. 7756 and 7759 and Street Nos. 202-204 and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli Thaverbhai; on or towards the South by Sandhurst Road, on or towards the East by Northbooke Street and on or towards the West by plot No. 5 of the said Estate leased to Bhana Walji.

Dated this 20th day of January 1948.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND. Purachasers Attorneys.

(6995)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that N. RAMASWAMI s/o K. P. Narayana Iyer has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to intimate the same to me in writing at my Office at Chamber No. 8, 1st floor, Round Building, Bombay 2, within 14 days from the day hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 605 (six hundred and five) square yards or thereabouts lying on and being Plot No. 420A in Suburban Scheme No. VII, situate at Khar in the Revenue Village of Danda, Taluka South Salsette in Bombay Suburban District with the house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon and known as Meenakshi Bhuvan, on the 15th Road, Khar, within the Municipal limits of Bandra, and within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants and bounded as follows: on the North by Plot No. 420, on the South by Plot No. 421, on the East by Plot No. 415A, all of Bombay Suburban Scheme No VII and on the West by 15th Road, Khar.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1948.

RAJARAM PANDAY, Advocate for Purchaser.

6985

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Petition No. 3 of 1948

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the CENTRAL MERCANTILE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CENTRAL MERCANTILE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., having its Registered Office at Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay ..Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 16th day of January, 1948, presented to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the provisions of the Memorandum in respect to the objects of the Company proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 29th day of December, 1947, whereby the existing sub-clause (m) of clause 3 be deleted and the following subclause (m) of clause 3, be substituted viz.

"Subject to the provisions of the Insurance Act to invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not required by law to be invested in any particular manner as may from time to time be determined by the Directors and to vary or transfer or realise such investments from time to time" and which said sub-clause was adopted by the said Special Resolution.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 12th day of March, 1948, and any person interested in the Company whether as Debenture holder, Creditor or Policy holder or shareholder or otherwise and desirous of opposing to making of an Order for confirmation of the said alteration under the Companies Act, may appear at the time of the hearing by himself or by his Counsel for the purpose and is required to give two clear days previous notice in writing of his intention to appear with the grounds of his objections to the undersigned as Solicitors of the Company at Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

A copy of the said petition and a copy of the existing sub-clause (m) clause 3, of the Memorandum of Association will be furnished to any person requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of regulated charges for the same. Dated this 19th day of January, 1948.

MANILAL KHER AMBALAL & CO., Petitioners' Attorneys.

6384

ESTATE OF DHUNJIBHOY DOSSABHOY DUBASH

..... Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities effecting the Estate of the abovenamed Dhunjibhoy Dossabhoy Dubash, Deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of January, 1947, and Letters of Administration of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the 27th day of August, 1947, to Homi Dhunjibhoy Dubash, the son, and Ruby Dhunjibhoy Dubash and Rodabai Jegangir Garda, the daughters of the said Deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator and Administratrix at the Office of the undersigned at Jehangir Wadia Building 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, their Attorneys, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator and Administratrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated the 21st day of January, 1948.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT, Attorneys for Homi Dhunjibhoy Dubash and Others.

(6986)

END GREY HAIR

Not by hair-dye. Our harmless "KESH KALYAN" Ayurvedic (scented) oil restores the grey hair to its natural black colour permbanently, and stops turning grey. If no faith take a guarantee of returning double price. Price Rs. 2/8 for a few grey hairs. Rs. 3/8 for more than it, and Rs. 5 for about all

KESH RANJAN AUSHADHALAYA P. O. Raniganj, (Burdwan)

Wherever you go Orient Cigarettes will be there to give you pleasureable smoking. It's a blend that will be always satisfying.

A poem in marble is the world-famous Taj Mahal at Agra. Generations have come and gone since that far day when Emperor Shahjahan built it.

ORIENT CIGARETTES

A BLEND OF THE National TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LTD.

FOLLOW THE FLEX FIVE STAR PLAN

FLEX

Every day, more and more people are wearing Flex shoes. Because the new Flex five star programme contains a variety of shoes for all normal needs; because Flex shoes are good shoes backed by the Flex reputation, and because the Flex name and the price is stamped on the soles of all genuine Flex shoes. Insist on Flex to be sure of thoroughly reliable shoes at the correct price.

★ NEW STYLES
★ NEW DESIGNS
★ NEW LASTS
★ NEW SHAPES
★ NEW PRICES

Chief Flex Agents THE BHALLA SHOE CO. Meston Road, Cawnpore.

FLEX Graduate Brand OXFORD SHOES

Made by the makers of the famous N.W.T. Travel Goods THE NORTH WEST TANNERY CO., CAWNPORE

FLEX FOOTWEAR BOMBAY AGENTS

J. J. & SONS

Mangaldas Road, Lohar Chawl

● Prarthana Samaj, Tram Junction ● Kumbhar Tukda

● Bhuleshwar Road ● Vithalbhai Patel Road

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.